The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

BEAVER VALLEY.

New Brighton in the Present Day.

A RECORD OF ITS BUSINESS ENTERPRISES.

A Thriving, Busy, Bustling Town.

"Surface Indications" of Prosperity.

Bringing the notes on New Brighton down to the present date, we find one of the most prosperous and pleasant little cities in the valley. In some respects its usually energetic business character is somewhat dimmed by causes that cannot be more than temporary, and that cannot to any great degree do the place any injury. The factories, mills and shops of various kinds, are being worked to their full capacity, and on the surface, at least, there is every indication of the most cheering prosperity. Employment is given to hundreds of intelligent and capable men and women, who, in turn, bless the town with the means obtained for the labor. A brief reference to the various industries will give a more correct knowledge of what New Brighton is, and of what it is capable, than any mere statements on my part could possibly give. First in order, as being probably the most interesting factory in town, is placed the "Keystone Woolen Mills," rounded and put in working order in the early history of the town, by Messrs. D. & W. Wilde. The history of this factory has been a very interesting one, having been several times a victim to the flames, the last time being in 1869, when the largest of the buildings was burned to the ground. It was immediately replaced by a fine brick structure, which has so far escaped the fate of its predecessors. The work done by this company cannot be excelled, and especially have they done good work in the class of shawls manufactured by them. About one hundred and twenty hands have been in the employ of the company, giving work to a large number of ladies and girls. With proper management this factory ought to be a great success.

The "Pioneer Flax Mills" were established here in the year 1850, and are now run by Messrs. Bentley & Gerwig. This is the only establishment of its kind between the Allegheny Mountains and the Pacific coast. The goods produced consist of all kinds of yarns and twines, plain and colored, and all kinds of small cordage. The amount of stock used is about $500,000 annually, of which the greater quantity is flax,—both domestic and foreign, the machinery enabling them to work from domestic and the fine qualities from foreign, especially Dolsk and Irish. The number of hands employed is usually about sixty, a portion of whom are girls. The motive power is the water power of the Beaver river, which has never failed as well that they have not lost a single day, except holidays, for the last two years. Their machinery is mostly imported from England. The heating of the building is done by steam, making the works very desirable. The long experience, the industry and enterprise of this firm have given their goods a high reputation and a very wide circulation. They are shipping goods all over the country from Boston to San Francisco. It is encouraging also to notice that the demand for their twines and yarns keep pace with their constantly increasing capacity.

A few more establishments like this would make the town one of the most desirable in Western Pennsylvania. Adjoining this establishment is the Tuttle Machine shop, engaged in the making of machines, &c., and which is enjoying a good trade. In the foundry line there is also the firm of Messrs. Merrick & Co., one of the most enterprising and successful founders employed in this section of the county. It has only been in existence about eight years, but in that time has built up a fine trade. They manufacture grate fronts of all kinds, and from these mills undoubtedly stand at the head of the trade. If as well advertised, they would soon eclipse the fancy brands that every now and then startle the world by their flaming and aggressive advertisements. The schedule of productive business is completed by mentioning the six brick-yards that are operated here. Three of them—Messrs. C. K. Chamberlin & Co., Charles Coale and John Glass—are engaged in the manufacture of fire-brick, while Mr. E. Smith, McManagle and Faden manufacture red brick; and although they do a large business in their season, they but touch the great fields of material that lie and wait for the day when they shall be utilized.

Brighton's Business Houses.

In business houses the people of this town are certainly favored. There are "enough for all and enough for each," and possibly too many for their own good. Three excellent banks supply the wherewithal for the whole town. The National Bank of Beaver County is one of the most substantial institutions of the kind in the State, and a good investment too. Mr. John Minor, one of our oldest business men, is its President, and the cashier, Mr. Edward Hoppe, one of the most favorably known gentlemen in Beaver Valley. He comes of the good old pioneer stock, his father being surveyor of the original New Brighton, and associated with the earliest of those who undertook to make use of the resources of the valley. The banking house of Messrs. R. E & H. Hoopes, sons of the cashier, has the best business of any bank in the valley. They enjoy the confidence of their business associates, and the house is known as a thoroughly reliable one in every particular. Messrs. G. S. Barker & Co. is a comparatively new firm, yet is already doing a large business. They are clever, accommodating and thoroughly reliable gentlemen, and will ultimately reach the top in valley banking. There are two hotels in town and more needed. In the department of justice the rights of the people are zealously guarded by five gentlemen, whose shingles call to the passing public for a recognition of their invaluable services. Of course they are moderately well patronized by those who need their services. The health of the town is under the supervision of eight disciples of Esculapius, and the god of fortune seems to favor each.

The number of stores, groceries, etc., is "too tedious to mention." They are seen from the well loaded shelves of the largest establishment to the modest little candy shop. Nothing more in this line is needed for the prosperity of the town. Three thriving drug stores are doing each a good business.

The only lack probably in the way of business is a larger number of producing establishments. A town can't live on stores alone, nor even on the prestige of past business successes, but must give employment to the people, or close up business.

There is enough business for the present population, but no further addition of working people to the place is desirable until avenues of employment are opened.

The people do not always seem to realize this fact, and hence the senseless and ruinous cry that we want more people to use and not produce.

A few more non-producers in this town would necessitate either a removal on the part of some or suffering on the part of many. Give to them a few more factories, a few more shops, and peace and plenty will smile on this goodly town in times to come, as they have done in the past and as they are doing in the present.

BEAVER.

OAKDALE.

The Gala Night—Literary Entertainment by the "Good Will" and "Hawthorne" Literary Societies of the Oakdale Classical and Normal Institute—Sparkling Essays—Brilliant Orations—Magnificent Tableaux—A Feast of Reason—Presentations, &c.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

The two literary societies connected with the Oakdale Classical and Normal Institute gave a grand literary entertainment on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, July 1st and 2d. Entertainments of this kind never fail to draw out the people of Oakdale, and fill up the fine large hall of the village, but on this occasion the people excelled themselves in the way of turning out, probably because they had got an inkling of the magnificent literary feast that was in store for them.

The evenings of the Literary Entertainment of Oakdale Classical and Normal Institute are to the people of Oakdale and the surrounding country what the Fourth of July and Burgettstown Fair days are to "the rest of mankind." They are gala evenings on which the young folks don their best clothes and sweetest smiles, and the old folks meet and clasp the hands of their friends and neighbors and ask about the "crops," etc. O, 'tis a joyful time!

The exercises of the first evening were opened with prayer by Rev. Shaw, and then the feast began.

Miss Allie McNall gave the Salutatory in fine style. And the Salutatory wasn't the same thing we had heard over and over, about welcoming the audience, climbing the hill of science, &c. No, it was out of the common groove, and as one of the most intelligent citizens of Oakdale expressed it, "it was the best thing of the kind we ever listened to."

Essay—"Luxurious living." Kate S. Neely. The reader compared the manner of living in "ye olden time" with that of the present, and painted some excellent morals. Well read.

Select oration—"A Transition State." Jennie Robb. As Billy Shakespeare once remarked, "Well spoken, with good accent and good discretion."

Original oration—"The Season of Youth," G. W. McLean. A fine production by a good orator.

Selection—"Over the Hill to the Poor House," Jennie B. Perkins. This poem of Carleton's was recited in a touching manner. The lady was evidently slightly embarrassed at the commencement, but she soon recovered, and while she personated the old mother who had had "the cold shoulder" turned to her by her sons and daughters, the utmost silence prevailed, and the tear of sympathy fell from many an eye.

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The replies of Professor and Mrs. D. were more than beautiful, *elegant* is the word.

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The next term of the Institute will open on Tuesday, September 2d.

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The American Department.

A Vienna correspondent of the Boston *Globe* says the American department at the Exposition is a queer-looking place. In the first place, there are not goods enough to fill it; and secondly, the display of those goods is of a kind to render much classification practicable. Accordingly one will see a collection of non-explosive oil bottles sandwiched between a huge pile of cotton and soda-water apparatus, exhibited to quench the thirst of millions; while the cabinet organs and the coal specimens, the dentist chair, and the bottles of Mississippi water are in much closer relations than they were on the other side of the ocean. But with all its peculiarities, it cannot be doubted that the American department is exceedingly interesting to German visitors. Tired of the endless succession of laces, jewelry, silks and diamonds, they are glad to see something which denotes inventive skill, and without calling up a feeling of national prejudice, an American can truly assert that this will be found in our department.

The attendance still continues small for an exhibition of this magnitude. For the four half-florin days—Sundays, Mondays, Thursdays and Fridays—the attendance of paying spectators averages 50,000, on Sunday the number reaching 70,000 or more. On Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, florin days, the average number falls below 15,000. Up to the 19th of June 1,499,000 had paid admission, which gives an average of 10,000 from the opening. The number of officers', exhibitors' and workmen's tickets are nearly 20,000, and nearly all are used daily.

CUBA.

Strength of the Insurgent Army.

A Cuban letter, published in the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin*, gives a statement of the strength of the Cuban insurgent army in the field at 15,000 men. This force is said to be divided into five corps, one located in each of the five Republican States of Camaguay, Puerto Principe, Oriente, Cinco Villas and Remedios. The largest corps are the one in Oriente, 4,600 strong, and the one in Camaguay, 8,300. The cavalry number 2,700 men, and there is but one force of artillery mentioned, a detachment of 100 men in the State of Oriente. The letter says the want of artillery is a great draw-back, there being but twenty-three iron cannon in the entire army, which are aided by the rather doubtful assistance of forty-six other guns made of hides. In Cinco Villas and Remedios there are no artillery at all, all the guns received or captured being sent to the other three States. The rebellion extends through portions of the five Cuban States above mentioned, and the insurgents have a Republican form of Government supplied after that of this country, there being a President and Vice-President, a Congress of twenty Senators and thirty-eight Representatives, and a Cabinet of four Secretaries, one for each of the Departments of State, War, Treasury and the Interior. There is also a Chief Justice, who is the head of the Judiciary.

STATE NEWS.

MUSIC in the Park at Franklin, Venango county, two evening each week.

H. ROY SHELLER, a brakeman, was run over and killed at Altoona Sunday morning.

SOME of the capitalists at Erie are talking of building another mammoth hotel, in addition to the Reed House, which will be finished this fall.

THE *Derrick* is sick of the "Epidemic of nastiness" that has prevailed in the oil regions for the past few days, and omits the details of the last case.

HON. WM. M. MEREDITH, President of the Constitutional Convention, has not been able, for several weeks past, to attend the sessions of that body.

IT IS becoming so distressingly healthy in Freeport that the doctors and undertakers are talking of retiring from those vocations respectively, in superlative disgust.

AND now we have it right. The West Chester paper says there has not been a hand organ man in West Chester this summer. There is your Canaan, wandering minstrels!

THE Free Methodists are holding a camp meeting in Cranberry township, back of South Oil City, which was opened yesterday and will close on Wednesday next, 16th.

HENRY FOCUM, a well-to-do German farmer in Mead township, Crawford county, attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat. He was discovered in time. Temporary insanity.

THEY think there is a lead mine near Freeport. An Indian originated the tradition some years ago. The "oldest inhabitant" is stirring it up now, and the people are asking in a breath "where?"

A HARRISBURG editor is reported to have seen a black line across the face of the moon, and then written a column in explanation of the phenomenon. A policeman says the editor was standing under a telegraph wire.

HENRY LEVENDRY, a young man about eighteen years of age, was drowned in Johnstown on Sunday afternoon, while bathing at a place called the Rocks. This is the fourth person drowned at that place in the last three years.

A COUPLE of burglars who were caught operating in Altoona Saturday night, are now in jail there awaiting trial. They gave their names as Charles Riley and Alex. Brown. Considerable "stuff" such as revolvers and jewelry were found with them.

GEO. B. ROBERTS, Esq., Second Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, will be in executive charge during the absence of President Thomson and Vice President Scott. The experience and capacity of Mr. Roberts are sufficient assurances that he is equal to all the responsibilities of the position.

SATURDAY at Stoneboro, a girl of Mr. Thompson's, aged six years, was thrown down and an attempt at rape made upon her, by a man at present unknown but supposed to be a sewing machine agent. All the miners turn out on the war-path after the fellow, and if caught, Judge Lynch will have to settle the affair.

IT IS SAID one of the effects of the earthquake at Erie is the total extinction of the claims of the "heirs of the Winbiger estate, estimated to be worth more than a million." Owners of building property and real estate supposed to be interpetified by that claim, are talking of getting up a card of thanks to the earthquake.

THE year closed at the University at Lewisburg, Pa., has been fruitful in good works, a good number of students in attendance, and the finances sound and promising. Last year's income was $39,519.06, and the expense $38,507.90. Besides the debt of $30,000 the Lewisburg Baptist meeting-house has lately been provided for, and entirely within the borders of Lewisburg itself.

THREE years ago a lady in Freeport made her husband promise that he would give her each day the five cent pieces he had in his pocket, and on his birthday a few days since, she surprised him by making him a present of a handsome German silver tobacco box, costing more than seventy-five cents, which she purchased with the money thus obtained. It shows how fast a little saving will accumulate.

The Warren *Ledger*, Esq., has his grounds brilliantly lighted with gas from the Newton gas well. The grounds thus lit up present a most beautiful appearance in the evening. The sight is really enchanting. Mr. Anderson intends to erect a stand on the grounds, for the use of a band, and on stated evenings throw them open to the public, on which occasion a band will be employed to furnish the music.

THIS is the way Titusville is building up, according to the *Courier*: "On Sunday morning last a youthful daughter made glad the home of Councilman Keown. On Tuesday following Councilman Keown, the proud father, was seen to hold gift in the shape of a fine boy. On the same day a daughter of Mr. L. D. Phelps made her visit to Titusville. The young lady has a very limited acquaintance with the ways of the world. And upon the same night Abram Smith received an addition to the female portion of his family. Abram is happy.

OHIO ITEMS.

THE Lorain county farmers expect a good second crop of hay this year.

DURING the year ending March 31, 1873, there were 309 deaths, 240 marriages and 551 births in Elyria.

THE Newark *American* advises the City Council to abandon the idea of a new city prison and go to cleaning up the town.

A LARGE force of men is now at work repairing the damage done the different canals throughout the State by the recent storm.

An overgrown brute named James Peeples violently assaulted an old lady 83 years of age, at Amity Mills, in Columbiana county, the other day, and was let off with a fine of $5 and costs.

A LITTLE daughter of Nicholas J. Wilson, of Belmont, crawled to a bucket of boiling water on the 4th, and put her hand and arm into it, and scalded herself so badly that she died in a few hours afterward.

THE little boy who stopped the morning train on the Short Line, July 3d, just in time to avert an accident from a culvert that had washed out, was handsomely rewarded on the spot, and President Shoemaker has granted him a pass good for five years on any part of the road.

In the vicinity of New Lisbon, as we learn from the *Patriot*, is a small bug at work destroying apple trees. The bug is about one-eighth of an inch long and half as large in diameter. It is an ugly looking thing, and when put under a magnifying glass resembles a porcupine in general appearance. It is black, and its body is covered with protuberances out of which extend minute feathers. It does not appear to mark the foliage of the tree or sting the limb, yet it is certain death to the limb upon which it works, deadening limbs several inches in circumference.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Secretary Richardson on Monday received the first new trade dollar coined in the Philadelphia mint.

—Frank Walworth is employed in the private office of the clerk of the she department in Sing Sing prison.

—United States Commissioner William G. Storrs committed suicide in Rochester, N. Y., on Monday morning.

—General Ames Pillsbury, for many years Superintendent of the Albany (N. Y.) Penitentiary, died Monday, aged 68.

—A stone quarry at Pomeroy, Ohio, caved in on Monday, killing a young man named Hatcher and wounding Gen. Savage.

—A Cambridge, O., on Monday, a nine year old son of Wm. Dade, colored, accidentally shot and killed his two year old brother.

—Dr. Mary E. Walker has been appointed to a nine hundred dollar clerkship in the office of the Treasurer of the United States.

—A boy thirteen years old, named Faust, was accidentally killed in Indianapolis, Ind., by falling from a building in process of construction.

—Wm. Garringstar was killed at Upper Sandusky, Ohio, on Monday, by being thrown from a wagon, the horses attached to which were running away.

—The tea laden steamer Drummond Castle, from Shanghai for London, was wrecked on May 31st at the Chusan Groups. All hands were saved.

—E. Cristianson committed suicide in Virginia City, on Monday, by taking arsenic. He left a note saying he killed himself to avoid starving to death.

—The President has signed the commission of Mrs. S. S. Farrell as postmistress at Covington, Ky., and of Joseph W. C. Bryant as Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourth District of Tennessee.

—A United States Marshal, on Monday, arrested two men, named Jno. Ridgely and Isaac Cole, at Eaton, Ohio, on a charge of counterfeiting. It is believed they belong to a large gang.

—The residence and grocery store of A. Goodhart, on Court street, Paducah, Ky., was burned yesterday morning. This is the third time he has been burned out on the same lot in four years.

—The executive committee of the Labor Reform party of Massachusetts changed the place for the holding of the State Convention for the nomination of a ticket, from Worcester to Lowell. The time is fixed August 6th.

—The will of the late William Whiting gives $5,000 to Harvard College for a scholarship, $1,000 to the town of Concord for its public library, $50,000 to his relations and friends, and the remainder to his wife and children.

A furious hurricane and rain storm passed over Wallacetown, Canada, on Monday, doing great damages to buildings, fences and crops. The house of Neil McArthur was struck by lightning, and his son, seven years old, killed.

—T. W. Martin, of Paducah, Ky., accidentally fell off a train and through a bridge forty feet into the water on the Paducah and Elizabethtown road, on Monday morning. He was rescued and taken back by the train to Paducah.

—A special from Keokuk says a terrible murder was committed there on Saturday night. Dennis Hays and his wife got into a quarrel, when the latter, assisted by her son, a boy of sixteen by a former husband, set upon Hayes, and with a club beat him over the head, fracturing his skull in several places and killing him.

—A terrible fight with butcher knives took place on Sunday in a saloon on Archer avenue, in Chicago in which John McNally was fatally stabbed by James Curray, whom he had attacked, and who appears to have acted throughout in self-defense, McNally having drawn him into a corner and fought him until he (McNally) fell from loss of blood.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

FOREIGN.

The Insurgents in Cartagena Masters of the Town.

Church Matters Discussed in the British Parliament.

Story of a Conspiracy to Rob the Shah of Persia.

Official Inquiry into City of Washington Disaster.

President MacMahon Interviewed.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Heavy Rain Storm.

LONDON, July 14.—A heavy rain storm, accompanied by lightning, swept over Yorkshire yesterday. The crops are greatly damaged, and several persons were killed.

Story of a Conspiracy to Rob the Shah of Persia.

NEW YORK, July 14.—A London correspondent publishes a story of a conspiracy to rob the Shah of Persia of his jewels. The parties consisted of three remarkable men, criminals of the first water, yet who were totally unknown to the London police, and indeed had often been compromised but had never been convicted of any felony. They were Colonel Algernon Bigner Hawkins, the leader of the party and engineer or the conspiracy; Serafino (his other name is not known), a Jew diamond broker of Marseilles, but formerly of Salonica, and Baron Narses Migraditch Dadian, formerly serafi, or money lender, of Aleppo, but lately of London side Bobli. As Billy Shakespeare once remarked, "Well spoken, with good accent and good discretion."

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CUBA.

Strength of the Insurgent Army.

A Cuban letter, published in the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin*, gives a statement of the strength of the Cuban insurgent army in the field at 15,000 men. This force is said to be divided into five corps, one located in each of the five Republican States of Camaguay, Puerto Principe, Oriente, Cinco Villas and Remedios. The largest corps are the one in Oriente, 4,600 strong, and the one in Camaguay, 8,300. The cavalry number 2,700 men, and there is but one force of artillery mentioned, a detachment of 100 men in the State of Oriente. The letter says the want of artillery is a great draw-back, there being but twenty-three iron cannon in the entire army, which are aided by the rather doubtful assistance of forty-six other guns made of hides. In Cinco Villas and Remedios there are no artillery at all, all the guns received or captured being sent to the other three States. The rebellion extends through portions of the five Cuban States above mentioned, and the insurgents have a Republican form of Government supplied after that of this country, there being a President and Vice-President, a Congress of twenty Senators and thirty-eight Representatives, and a Cabinet of four Secretaries, one for each of the Departments of State, War, Treasury and the Interior. There is also a Chief Justice, who is the head of the Judiciary.

House of Lords.

LONDON, June 14.—In the Chamber of Peers this evening Lord Cranmore read the Archbishop's reply to the Church Association, showing a complaint to the Church of England was made Catholicism, and moved that a committee be appointed to consider what legislation is needed to check the evil. He supported the motion in a long speech, in the course of which he read passages from the petition of four hundred and eighty clergymen of the established Church, asking for the appointment of confessors, and the restoration of other Popish practices which the Reformation abolished. He wanted to know by what authority English clergymen boldly such doctrines retained their positions in the Church.

The Archbishop of Canterbury said the noble Lord had stated the question fairly. It was no wonder that popular feeling was working upon this subject. There was good cause for alarm. The power of the bishop to remedy abuses should be increased.

The Bishop of Salisbury declared that the positions taken by Lord Cranmore were unassailable; but he thought the motion inopportune. The confessional was so contrary to British feeling that the attempt to introduce it would only end in confusion and violence. The four hundred and eighty-three clergymen who had signed the petition constituted only four and one-half per cent. of the clerical body of the Church.

The Archbishop of York expressed the opinion that whatever was done in this matter should come from the Church, not the Legislature. He, therefore, was opposed to the motion; but he declared he would make every exertion to prevent the prayer book from becoming Romanized.

The motion was then negatived and their Lordships rose.

House of Commons.

In the House of Commons Mr. Lawson gave notice that he should move next week that the ancient custom of expelling strangers from the galleries be abolish d, except on certain rare occasions.

Mr. Mitchell Henry, member for Galway county, gave notice of an early motion for the repeal of the application of faithful and impartial official reports of the proceedings of the House. He claimed that the reports as at present made were partisan in their character and intensely hostile to the Catholic religion.

FRANCE.

President MacMahon Interviewed.

NEW YORK, July 14.—President MacMahon, in conversation with a correspondent, says: "The real government of the country is now vested in the ministry, and I am firmly convinced that the only change which they will introduce into the Republic will be to carry out the programme which the late Government proved itself incapable of doing. We are not impolitic to take any steps similar to those taken by the Empire; but everything that can be done to insure the Republic's safety shall be done, cost of all shall be done. It is directly against the interests of Italy to expel the Pope from his dominions, for were he obliged to take refuge in a foreign country, the Catholics all over the world would unite in crying shame against it, and public opinion would be excited against the Italian Government to such an extent that not only would our interference become compulsory, but it might also become the signal for an European war, from which Italy has little to hope and everything to fear. In accepting the Presidency I did not look into the future, but only to the right and left, where I saw men of every shade of political opinion lead to tear each other to pieces. The necessity of saving the army, our only hope for the maintenance of our country in the rank to which it belongs, out of this hideous scramble for power and profit, was the uppermost thought in my mind when the offer of the Presidency was made to me. To reorganize the army and make it but to work for French liberty ought to be the aim of every true Frenchman. There is no reason why the present regime in its amended constitutional form, with a military executive, who should reign over the country and rule over the army, should not become established in France. When the words empire and republic become synonymous with discipline, every citizen a soldier, and every soldier the servant of the Republic, there will be as little strife and wrangling in the country as to who shall be Minister, as there is at present as to who shall be Marshal."

HALIFAX.

The Steamship City of Washington Disaster.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 14.—The steamer M. A. Starr arrived from Port Le Bear yesterday afternoon with the captain, officers and crew of the steamer City of Washington, and one hundred and forty steerage passengers who had been left behind on Thursday. The latter were immediately transferred to the steamer Somerset and sailed for Boston. One of the passengers, an Irish woman, was taken in labor on board the Starr, and gave birth to a child shortly after being carried on board the Somerset.

Captain Phillips and officers and some of the crew remain to give testimony at the official investigation. The remainder will go to England in the Nestorian to-morrow.

An official inquiry was commenced this morning. There is nothing new to report from the wreck. A cabin passenger, Captain Hammond, says there was thorough discipline, and that a good watch was kept during the entire voyage. There were always two officers on the bridge and two men on the look-out. He is of the opinion that the disaster was due altogether to the deviation of the compass, as the ship's course was the correct one. The statement of Col. Parnell that there was lack of discipline, cursing, swearing and confusion at the time the ship struck and after the passengers landed, Captain Hammond pronounces untrue.

SPAIN.

War Meetings.

MADRID, July 14.—The successes of the Carlists and the outbreak and atrocities at Alcoy have awakened a strong feeling against the insurgents, and war meetings have been held in the provinces. At Barcelona a large meeting was held last night.

The Insurrection in Cartagena.

MADRID, July 14.—The insurgents in Cartagena are masters of the entire town, with the exception of the arsenal. It is feared that the latter cannot hold out long, and, with the ship in the dock, will fall into the hands of the insurgents. Centreras is reported to be the leader of the insurrection.

The Minister of War has left Madrid for Cartagena, but at last accounts was unable to proceed beyond the station at Palmas.

Edicts Annulled.

MADRID, July 14.—The Spanish Government has promulgated a decree annulling all the edicts of Sequel.

JAPAN.

Trade Extremely Dull.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 14.—Trade in Japan is extremely dull. The farmers are alarmed about the rice crop.

Mob Violence.

From the interior of Japan there is news of mob violence and the burning of several prisoners by mobs.

Educational.

By order of the education department of Japan in the future all foreign teachers are obliged to procure licenses. No teachers of the Christian religion shall be employed.

THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, July 14, 1873.

The Howard Investigation.

The following statement is based on information from an official source: The accounts of Gen. Howard and his officers show a deficit of eleven thousand dollars, though only a small portion is in the name of Gen. Howard. He admits he has the balance, six thousand dollars, which he is ready to pay over to the proper officers. Nearly one-half of the deficit is charged on account of subordinates formerly on duty in the west. Letters have been received from colored men who served in the army and navy, stating they have received no bounty, though in some cases the accounts show to the contrary. It will require an investigation to ascertain whether forged entries have been made, or the statements in the letters are false. All accounts have to undergo a further examination by the Controllers, and these figures may be charged either for or against Howard should those officers differ from others in the construction of the various laws bearing upon the subject. All agree that there has been some dishonesty on the part of the subordinates, though it is not believed the defalcation will amount to as much as is generally supposed.

The 20 Per Cent. Increase.

The ninety days allowed by law for the Government to appeal to the Supreme Court from the decision of the Court of Claims on about five hundred cases of the twenty per cent. increase allowed by the act of 1867 to civil employes of the Government in Washington expired on Saturday, and no appeal having been taken, the claimants will now have their accounts audited. If the Comptroller decides that the claims are payable out of the appropriation of this year, they will be paid at once, but if he should decide they are payable out of the appropriation of last year, Congress will be called upon to make up the deficiency, as the appropriation of last year falls short of the required amount to pay them about $25,000.

Spain Restoring Property Seized in Cuba for Political Offences.

The Department of State is informed by a cable telegram from our Minister at Madrid that the Spanish Government has issued a decree rescinding all embargoes and ordering the immediate restoration of all property heretofore seized for political offences in Cuba.

WEATHER REPORT

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., July 15, 1873.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

The barometer has risen slightly in the eastern Gulf States since Sunday night, but falling very generally in the Middle and Eastern States, where it is now lowest. The temperature has risen slightly in the South Atlantic States, and most decidedly in New England. Easterly winds have prevailed with clear weather and occasional local storms, in the Eastern, Gulf, and South Atlantic States. Cloudy weather is reported from the Southwest. Southwesterly winds, with cloudy weather and numerous local falls are reported from the Middle and Eastern States, and lower lake regions, and have prevailed over the upper lakes and Northwest, but are now followed by west and northwest winds, with clear or clearing weather.

Probabilities for To-day.

On Tuesday for the Gulf States, westerly winds, warm and dry weather, followed by occasional local rains.

For the South Atlantic States, falling barometer, southeast winds, veering to southerly, partly cloudy weather and rain on the immediate coast.

For the Middle and Eastern States, higher temperature, southwesterly winds and numerous local rains.

For the lower lakes and the Ohio valley, southwesterly winds, higher temperature and generally cloudy weather.

For the upper lake region, rising barometer, northeast to northwest winds, partly cloudy and clearing weather.

THE RIVERS

CINCINNATI, July 14.—River fourteen feet; about stationary. Clear and hot. Arrived—Keystone State, Pittsburgh; Emma Graham, Nashville. Cloudy and hot.

EVANSVILLE, July 14.—Clear and hot; mercury 78 to 94. River fallen 14 inches. Down—Bowling Green, 9 P. M.; Fayette, 6 A. M.; J. D. Parker, 5 P. M.; Mary Ann and barges, 10 P. M.; Peerless and barges, 4; Mary Ament, 4; Arkansas Belle, 5. Up—Eddyville, 11 P. M.; Chas. B. Church, 11:30; Lucy Bertram, 11 A. M.; Florence Lee, 2; Quickstep, 4; George Roberts, 5. Morning, 10; Bowling Green, 5 P. M.—generally with good trips. Business fair to-day.

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TUESDAY, JULY 15, 1873.

BONDS at Frankfort 96⅔

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 38¼f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 116.

THE operation of the county fee bill, for the past month, has been successful in placing a trifle more than $2,000 in the county treasury.

PRESIDENT MACMAHON has all the facility of a Frenchman in using high-sounding, loyal terms, which really express just nothing at all. He proposes to do everything for France that is necessary, but just what that is he does not declare. Glittering generalities seem to become men in high position.

THE marriage contract between the Duke of Edinburgh, son of Queen Victoria, and the Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrowna, only daughter of the Emperor of Russia, was signed on the evening of the 11th instant. The bride is to have a marriage dowry of a million of rubles, and the Duke resigns his claim to the succession of Saxe Coburg Gotha. The young couple are to spend a half of each year in Russia and England respectively.

WHAT will be done in the case of George O. Evans, now that the Supreme Court has reversed the decision of Judge Pierson, does not seem to be so clear. Two years have elapsed since the crime of Evans was committed, and criminal prosecution is prevented by the statute of limitations. Thus this man, who clearly deserved the full penalty of the law for the crime of which he was guilty, escapes all criminal penalty and at most can only be prosecuted in a civil suit. We have little confidence that such prosecution will amount to anything.

THE Ohio Constitutional Convention seems to have fallen from grace already, although it has been in existence but a brief time. Says an Ohio paper: "The drowsy Constitutional Convention has been poking along at such a ridiculous pace that nobody has paid any attention to it. Very few people know of its existence. But the venerable ex-Judge West, whose infirmities of sight are almost as aggravated as those of Gobbo's father, called the irrepressible Baber a blackguard yesterday. That's a good beginning. We shall keep an eye on the Convention now." Verily, the dog days are dangerous to Conventions of the

THE Constitutional Convention has tacitly agreed on a brief adjournment, when the article on Railroads shall have passed second reading. The plan is to print and circulate the sections already passed upon, and adjourn till the middle of September. The advantage claimed is, that popular sentiment toward the most important work of the Convention, will be accurately gauged, and that any points that may require emendation will be developed by popular examination and discussion. This movement will have the effect of deferring the ratification of the new Constitution, and, probably, of securing a vote on it separate from a general election. It will thus be acted upon, solely with reference to its merits.

THE position of Prince Bismarck, as indicated in the announcement of his retirement from the active management of German diplomacy, is difficult to clearly comprehend. He retains the Chancellorship of the German Empire, an office created, apparently, especially for him, but does not take an active part in the Government. His position, however, admits of his resuming control of events, at his pleasure. The position in the Cabinet he formerly occupied is now held by a personal and political friend, and the policy of the Government will be in general accord with his sentiments. There are intimations that the King was more than willing to be rid of his able subject, owing to the somewhat dictatorial spirit of the Premier. Such men are exceedingly valuable in perilous times, but troublesome in the more quiet times of peace.

THERE is a severe, and somewhat dangerous diarrhœa prevalent in the city, which shows a tendency to change into dysentery. It is not epidemic, nor particularly dangerous, if carefully treated, but if neglected it has a tendency to bring on, quite suddenly, fatal results. There have been several deaths in the city and the suburbs, which are traceable to the neglect of this disease, in its earlier phases. The people should be cautious in the use of vegetables, and moderate in drinking ice water, and in partaking of food. The conditions are evidently favorable to a very sickly summer; but there need be no general alarm. Caution, promptitude in checking disease, calmness or cheerfulness of spirit, and cleanliness of person will contribute to sound health. Physicians are, at this time, cautioning persons against cold baths, particularly when the person is perspiring. Tepid water should be used in baths. Perspiration suddenly checked, has already been the cause of several deaths in this city. Persons cannot be too careful in observing the laws of health—one of which is the avoidance of anxiety.

OUR MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

We have urged, recently, that the Mayor's office should have a salary affixed, and that the fee system should be abolished,—mentioning, among other considerations, that as conducted, there is every temptation to mal-administration and dishonesty. These views have been illustrated of late by a series of events which have culminated in the appointment of an investigating committee, the resignation of the Mayor's clerk, and a general belief that there are numerous evils around the Mayor's office that need correction. One of the most glaring, is that of conferring absolute power on the Mayor to employ or discharge at will members of the police force. The argument in favor of his wielding this power is that he is the executive head of the city, and that in order to discipline and control, he must wield arbitrary power over the police. But if reports are true, this power is at times made subservient to other purposes. It is entirely feasible, to say the least, for the Mayor to protect criminals, where it is to his interest to do so, by compelling officers to keep silence respecting their crimes. It is quite freely charged upon the present administration that this is done. We trace the evils referred to to the fee system, which lodges too much discretionary power in the hands of the Mayor.

There are reports on the street, affecting the administration of the City Government, which call for a thorough and searching investigation, and we urge councils to make it. It is not difficult to find persons who certainly give currency to these reports, and it is due the Mayor as well as the people, that an impartial and rigid investigation be promptly made. That now in progress relative to police uniforms is a comparatively trifling matter. Of other charges and reports in circulation, we gather into a general statement the following: That money and valuables are taken from persons when arrested, and in many instances, are neither returned nor accounted for. That money has been obtained from certain parties, to be used in prosecuting violators of law, and while the prosecutions were not made, the money was not returned. That money and valuables have frequently been taken from the Mayor's safe. That bawdy houses, in which robberies have been committed, have been protected, even in the face of criminal informations. If we accept these as sample charges, they carry with them the conclusion that the executive administration of the city is conducted in the interest of criminals, provided the inducements are sufficiently attractive.

We do not say that these charges are correct, or that they can be substantiated, but they are current. This being the case, it follows that, unless we desire the City Government to fall into contempt, these things must be investigated or explained. There is, if possible, a worse charge than any above recited current, if we accept with it almost inevitable inferences. It is, that the docket system of recording arrests, amounts taken from prisoners, and the like, has been substituted by a slip system, each officer furnishing the particulars referred to on a loose slip of paper. This lost, and all record of the case is gone, and if money or valuables are appropriated, no proof of a documentary character exists. What are the inferences to be derived from such statements. They are, 1. That a system of reports has been adopted that facilitates the unlawful appropriation of money or valuables. 2. That such appropriations have actually been made. 3. That impediments are thrown in the way of the prosecution of criminals. 4. That those criminals make it the interest of somebody thus to obstruct justice. 5. That the police have been awed into subserviency to this state of affairs. And 6. That the government of the city is administered in the interest of *money*, and not that of justice.

We do not charge that these things are true, but they are sufficiently and definitely current to demand on behalf of the good names of the Mayor, his Clerk, and the Chief of Police, that a rigid, impartial and honest investigation shall be had. The interests of order loving people, and the well being of the city are bound up in the proper administration of City Government. If thieves and prostitutes can purchase exemption from punishment, they have no reason to hesitate in committing crime. A system of administration that permits this, places the property of every honest citizen at the mercy of the criminal class; this done, and it is a question how long it will be before life will be as cheap as property, or the crime of murder as free from punishment as thievery and robbery are reported to be.

But there is another phase to this question. The root of the evil is in the fee system, which invites the Mayor to make all he possibly can out of his office. As now conducted, it is a standing invitation to any one to secure it, for the sake of the plunder that can be seized. That it has come to be regarded as a place to be worked zealously, for the sake of what may be made, is too well known to be denied. For the profits to be fully secured, a suitable Clerk and Chief of Police must be had. Very naturally knowing what they do, they must be paid extra, or allowed a share in the various "rakes." Thus the system is, in itself, a bid for maladministration. It naturally develops just such practices as are so freely charged. Men who go into the office, after spending liberally to secure it, are determined to make for themselves a handsome sum. The revenue from drunks and petty criminals, while it aggregates a considerable sum, is only a drop in the bucket. Those whose criminal career gives them large sums very naturally desire to propitiate those who [illegible] pair, if not totally destroy, their evil business. What more prudent than for them to pay for their immunity? And what is there, except a sense of honor, between the officers and the bribe? In favor of receiving money is the fact of outlay to get office, and the necessity of working it to the utmost. We thus see the tendency of the fee system.

If the duties of Mayor were limited to the executive duties with which he is charged in cities the size of Pittsburgh, police justices appointed, the control of the police, so far as discharge is concerned, vested in a committee,—the various officers, from Mayor down, salaried, we would remove the temptation to wink at crime, have a more effective City Government, conducted with greater economy than it now is, and thus improve every branch of city administration. Is it not worth an effort to realize?

THE SIRAY PERSIAN.

The Shah and the Fair Sex.

A London correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says:

"Next to the grass and trees, or perhaps before, the women of England have had the honor to interest the Shah. Regarding them naturally from the Oriental point of view, His Majesty has made a number of remarks which will scarcely bear repetition in print. The prevailing fashion of dress has given him abundant opportunity to compare their attractions with those of his own harem. For three he is reported to have offered £ 0,000, with the option of canceling the bargain and returning to England if after a fair trial they dislike Persia. One of the three told me she was inclined to accept if the money could be settled on herself, and if she could feel sure about getting back. But I think no bargain has been closed. At Lady Granville's party at the Foreign Office, on Tuesday night, it was an American lady—or, as some say, two or three fair Americans—who had the honor to attract this noble savage's regard. At one or two dinners he has found himself with a lady on each side of him, and has been heard to declare himself unable to understand. They, on the other hand, have been enlightened by experience as to some customs which prevail in Persia, but have hitherto been unknown in England. One lady on leaving from table found her lap filled with morsels from the Royal plate, which, as she supposed, he had found unpalatable and quietly disposed of in this way. Another beheld sundry viands from time to time during dinner transferred from the Shah's plate to her own. There is even a story that he took such a violent dislike to spinach when it was served to him for the first time that he ejected it from his mouth on to the plate of his neighbor. But to all these, as to most of the other stories, there is another side. The charitable and well informed explain that these contributions were a mark of unusual royal favor and were in the light of good breeding, since among Orientals it is the custom to bestow on a guest the choicest morsels from the host's portion, and a King always stands in the relation of a host to every body else."

The Shah himself is an ugly cuss. He resembles closely the picture of the more cruel of his forefathers, contained in the early editions of the Arabian Nights. I dare say he has caused many a poor devil's head to be chopped off on a notice of five minutes, and it would not surprise me to learn that he has a trick of making himself a widower three or four times a month. A sere-eyed, tallow-visaged, ugly beast as ever wore a diamond or carried a scimeter; and his Grand Visier, who is along with him, is only a little less brutal and vicious. If you met either in a dark alley you would tremble for your life. If Captain Jack has a worse countenance he is no true Modoc.

THE SHAKERS.

Spirit of Revolution Seized Upon Them.

The spirit of revolution has seized upon the gentle Shakers, and threatens to make havoc of their precept and practice. During and after the war they recruited their numbers from widows and orphans, and those whom battle had impoverished, but now their resources are at an end, and some of their colonies are threatened with extinction. As a rule, new converts do not stay with them longer than four or five years. The iron hand of restraint grows too severe, and they fly back to the world and its temptations. How can it be otherwise? In their "families" the domestic ties are unknown, marriage is banished, and little children are made to ape the gravity of their elders. There are no toys and picture books in Shaker land, no fireside games and frolics, no courtship and marriage—nothing but the grim, severe doctrine of self-abnegation. Hence it has come to pass that some of the colonies are thinking seriously of introducing marriage as a new element of union in their warfare with the world. Of course it will produce a change in their line of doctrinal defence, but they will not be the first religious body that has accommodated itself to circumstances. And other innovations may follow. A married Shakeress may even rebel against coalscuttle bonnets and white caps, and may compel her husband to accept the situation and surrender at discretion.—*N. Y. Daily Graphic.*

PROF. MARSH and the Yale College exploring party to Fort McPherson, Neb., have returned from the Niobrara river, where they have spent the last few months in geological explorations. The trip was successful and many interesting discoveries were made. Many new and extinct animals were found, among them several fossil horses, camels and rhinoceroses. The party are all well, and will start to-day for Fort Bulger, to explore the Utah mountain country.

PERSONAL.

IT is rumored that Paul Morphy is going to exhibit his proficiency in chess at the Vienna Exposition.

AMADEUS is making a mad use of his Summer vacation in studying the manners and customs of the rural English population.

THE late Jesse R. Grant bequeathed his entire estate, about $75,000, to his three daughters. He left nothing to the President.

PRINCE WILLIAM, of Wurtemberg, and Princess Maria, eldest daughter of Prince Frederick Charles, of Prussia, are betrothed.

MISS TRAFFORD SOUTHWELL, of Monington Hall, England, has given a cottage hospital to the town of Wisbeach, and endowed the institution with £5,000.

GEORGE W. CHILDS, of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, is the next-door neighbor to the President at Long Branch, and nobody abuses him for owning a cottage either.

THE New York *Tribune* states that "a sister of Colonel Mosby, of Confederate fame, has just been appointed a clerk in the dead letter division of the Post Office Department."

THE wife of General Butler and the mother of Mrs. Ames (nee Blanche Butler) was formerly an actress (Miss Hildreth), and quitted the stage to be married to the renowned Benjamin.

ANNA E. DICKENSON has gone to Swampscott to spend a few weeks with some of her friends. She is now occupied with her next season's lecture, not in writing it, but in thinking about it.

JUDGE JOHN ROBERTSON, a Virginian by "birth, education and thought," and a descendant of Pocahontas, died on the 5th instant, at Mount Athol, at the ripe old age of eighty-eight.

THE Princess Dagmar, of St. Petersburg, told the Shah that his diamonds were exceedingly beautiful. "Not nearly so beautiful as your neck," was the reply, as he patted her on the shoulder.

MRS. SUSAN WILLIS, of Charlestown, Mass., has given $100,000 to remove indebtedness from Carleton College, Minnesota. During the past year this college has received other donations to the amount of $35,000.

MR. NEAL DOW, the well-known temperance advocate, has written a letter to the London *Times* to correct the impression which he has often heard expressed in England that "Americans foster a natural sentiment of hatred to England.

MISS FRANCES CHARLES has been appointed Register of Deeds for Oxford county, Maine. It is to be hoped that her strong-minded sisters will not insist that she owes her appointment more to her masculine name than her feminine gender.

WHEN the Shah met Queen Victoria, he kissed her with perfect delicacy and grace, and said that hitherto he has reckoned his years from the day of his birth, but in future he would reckon them from the day of his meeting the Queen of England.

DR. CHARLES T. JACKSON, the eminent chemist, of Boston, has been taken to the Insane Asylum at Somerville, Mass. Dr. Jackson was one of the most important experts in the celebrated trial of Professor Webster for killing Dr. Parkman.

MISS LOUISE CHANDLER MOULTON is spending the summer very quietly at Pomfret, Conn., the place where old Put had a little adventure with a wolf one day. But it was a long time ago, and the children of Israel have not seen a wolf for three generations.

MISS EDMONA LEWIS, the celebrated colored sculptor, says her mother was an Indian and her father a colored man. She was born at Greenbush, opposite Albany. Her father and mother died when she was about four years old, when her Indian aunts took care of her.

RALPH LINCOLN, of North Windham, Ct., eighty-one years of age, was appointed postmaster at that place under President Van Buren in 1838, and has held the office during all the administrations down to the present time. He has just resigned, and his son, F. M. Lincoln, has been appointed.

THE HON. JOHN BIGELOW, recently returned from Europe, secured while there the original manuscript autobiography of Franklin, written by the philosopher's own hand, together with a portrait of the distinguished man. The manuscript and picture were in the hands of descendants of the Duplessis family, and cost $5,000.

"GRACE GREENWOOD" intimates that never a one of the nominally masculine writers of the press will make the man that Miss Susan B. Anthony is. If this be so, the prosecution of Miss Anthony for illegal voting fails to the ground, and she becomes, instead, amenable to indictment for masquerading in female apparel.

SIR JOSIAH MASON, who has already endowed and built an orphanage at Erdington, near Birmingham, has now arranged to erect a scientific college in that city. Sir Josiah has always been a working man, and in early life was successively a shoemaker, baker, weaver and jeweler, before he began the steel business, in which he became opulent.

A CORRESPONDENT of a Western journal writes that Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague is about broken hearted over her father's death, because, while he lived, she had hope of being the presiding spirit of the Executive Mansion. She will never reside in Washington hereafter, it is said, because her disappointed ambition has made the city hateful to her.

AT Moscow a lady, renowned for her beauty, ventured to call on the Shah with an enormous boquet. The "Light of the World" accepted the floral present, examined the fair visitor carefully, eyeglass and all, for a considerable period with admiration, turned his back upon her and retreated to his apartments, without deigning to utter even a royal mockery to her.

VICE-PRESIDENT TOM SCOTT, of the Pennsylvania Central, has gone to Europe on the double errand of negotiating the bonds of the Texas Pacific and freeing the Memphis & El Paso Railroad from the claims of the French stockholders, who were victimized by Gen. Fremont and his agents. As a part of the latter work, he proposes to clear Gen. Fremont from the stigma judicially put upon him by the French courts.

MRS. LETITIA TYLER SEMPLE, of Baltimore, has presented to the Virginia State Library two fine portraits—one of her father, John Tyler, Governor of Virginia and President of the United States, and the other her grandfather, John Tyler, Governor of Virginia. The first was painted by Wm. Hart, of Kentucky, and the latter by the great-grand-daughter of Governor John Tyler, E. R. Denison, from the original by Warren. Both pictures are good portraits.

THE wealth of Astor is now computed at $200,000,000. The property of old John Jacob Astor, the father of William B. Astor, was left by him in trust for the benefit of his heirs. After the expiration of the Trusteeship, which will occur at the end of the third generation—that is, after the grandchildren have passed away—it will then be divided among all the descendants of the old man, the law not allowing a Trustee ship of that kind to extend for a longer period of time.

MRS. S. S. FARRELL, appointed postmaster at Covington, Ky., to succeed the late Jesse R. Grant, the President's father, is an old resident of Covington, and a daughter of Captain West Sabrer, the leading pilot in the gunboat expedition against Fort Donalson. Her husband, John W. Farrel, was lieutenant colonel of the 4th Kentucky Volunteers, and afterwards assistant superintendent of the Kentucky Central Railroad. Mrs. Farrell was strongly recommended for the position.

MRS. FAWCETT, the political economist, who has attained considerable prominence by her writings, opposes the Ten-Hours act because it restricts the work of women and children in the factories to ten hours per diem, while it does not restrict the labor of men at all; which discrimination, she argues, implies that woman is not yet the equal of man. It is a queer criticism in reform, however, which would sacrifice to an abstract principle a great measure of humanity to the weaker sex.

EX-GOVERNOR LEONARD SARGEANT, of Vermont, who was counsel for the accused at the celebrated Boorn trial, more than fifty years ago, and is the only living man thoroughly acquainted with that remarkable case, when the convicted prisoner was saved from hanging by the discovery that his supposed victim was alive and well, is soon to publish a pamphlet, at the office of the Manchester (Vt.) *Journal*, containing an authentic record of the half-forgotten and often misquoted facts.

A BERLIN letter to the new York *Herald* says: Garibaldi still lives, and to assure our Roman clerical friends on this point I will give a translation of a letter, written by the veteran General to your correspondent, dated from Caprera the 13th of May, 1873:

I am of the same opinion as Gen. Grant, that Europe will finally adopt the Republican form of government.—Yours,
G. GARIBALDI.
Capera, May 13, 1873.

THE death is mentioned, in Florence, of Miss Edwgia Ware, an American lady of the greatest distinction, who, being a cousin of President Buchanan and an ardent partisan of secession, was engaged, during our civil war, by Messrs. Mason and Sildell as an agent of the Confederate cause in the high official regions of France and England. Miss Ware was lately acting as a governess of Prince Napoleon's daughters, until her health compelled her to retire in the capital of Tuscany, where she has just died, aged 49.

THE Marshfield Club lately visited the Birthplace of Daniel Webster, at Franklin, Mass. An account of the visit says: "The farm house, of a dusky red, on a knoll, is shut in by an amphitheater of hills, and summer and winter must have been well fitted to exert a spell over it youth of such transcendent natural gifts. The rivers Winnipisogee and Pemigewasset, which unite not far away to form the Merrimack—a noble sheet of water, three miles in length, which Webster called Lake Como, but which now bears his name—were frequent haunts of his boyhood."

GEORGE DUNVILLE, Jr., of Newark, who was to have been married on Tuesday of last week, disappeared before the wedding-day, and left behind him the following letter:

NEWARK, July 1, 1873.

The devil stands to catch me. I am forsaken by all mankind. At 5 o'clock I shall be in another world, free from the cares of this world. My body will be picked up in the Passaic river. In my vest pocket they will find a ring and a watch and twenty dollars in money. So farewell from that lover of the one who died for your sake. Farewell from this world of care. Lauched in eternity with a moment to spare.

GEO. DUNVILLE.

The friends of the missing man know of no reason why he should commit suicide.

A CHICAGO *Tribune* correspondent gives the following pen picture of Henry Merritt, the great Kentucky horse breeder and racer. He says: He is not far from 60 years of age, and resembles a keen, well-to-do farmer, which he is. There were no diamonds about him, and no swagger—just a plainly dressed farmer in a black slouch hat. He has a short, full, well-knit body, and his plink face is round and almost jolly. He wears spectacles, and really resembles the accepted likenesses of Pickwick, except that instead of a bald head he has a bountiful growth of iron gray hair which covers his head, the hair being short and somewhat curly at the ends. His nose is sharp, and his lips thin and firm. His whiskers, which are clipped very close, are perfectly whits and very thin. Altogether he has as benignant a face as Pickwick's, but evidently less agility, for his motions are slow and heavy."

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

JEFFERSON DAVIS has gone to Memphis.

THERE are 926 Young Men's Christian Associations in this country and Canada.

THE addition to California's population over all routes of travel in the last six months was 24,416, twelve thousand being from China and Japan.

THE New York agricultural and editorial excursion party to Virginia, Indian Territory, Colorado and parts of the Rocky Mountains, will start to-day.

MARTIN WHITE was fatally stabbed on Saturday night in a low colored drinking saloon on Newark avenue, Jersey City. Three negroes have been arrested.

AN order has been issued by the Western Union Telegraph Company prohibiting operators in their employ from sending special dispatches to newspapers.

DURING a heavy hail storm on Monday morning a passenger train from Hornellsville, on the Erie Railway, ran into a gravel train, seriously injuring four laborers, and cutting and bruising several others.

THE Connecticut Legislature adjourned Saturday, and the "land of steady habits" has at last resigned itself to clambakes, surf bathing, mountain climbing, mineral water and the other festivities of the season.

RUMORS having been circulated that Thurlow Weed was seriously ill, an announcement has been made that although he had suffered recently from chronic difficulties, his general health has remained as good as usual.

LEADERS of the colored people of the District of Columbia are reported opposed to the policy of mixed schools. To insist on these, they think would be to injure themselves, as they already get the largest part of the money spent in the District for educational uses, and with that should be content.

AT a recent meeting of Trinitarian Congregational Ministers, of Massachusetts, Rev. Mr. Turner, of Hyannis, told the following:—The Universalist church in Hyannis was struck by lightning. The nearest bell was on the Baptist church; but when they applied for the key the sexton refused. "He was not going," he said, "to interfere with the will of God." The church was consumed.

LOUIS NAPOLEON was charged with stealing on his own private account. But the full inventory of his private estate shows that it amounted to but about $2,500,000. And his facilities for money-getting were almost unlimited. Whenever he wanted to turn an honest penny, he housed himself in the Tuileries and gave out that he was ill. The Paris Bourse responded at once.

A WASHINGTON correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, who has been examining the records of the Pension Office, has found on the list of the twenty-five surviving soldiers of the Revolution, eighteen who were a century old and upwards: five more than 101; four 102; two 103; one 104; two 105; two 106, and one 109. A list of the widows of soldiers of the Revolution at the Pension Office, gives the names of twenty who lived to be 100 years old, and seven who reached the age of 97.

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY, at Middletown, Conn., has a total property of $881,056 88, of which $470,000 is real estate. The ordinary receipts last year were $6,302.60, to which must be added $8,520 48 from permanent funds, $19,100 from professorship funds, and several thousand dollars in donations, making the total receipts of the year $33,774.63. The expenditures amounted to $37,597 71, of which $24,580 was for salaries. The president receives $3,000, the professors $2,500, the librarian $1,500 and the curator $1,000.

A RUDE cephalopod is now on exhibition at the temple of Assaka, Yeddo, Japan, which was killed by Japanese fishermen. The creature seized the fishing-boat with its tentacles, while off the village off Kotonoto, in the district of Kisaradsou, and the boatman killed it by repeated blows. From the tail to the insertion of the tentacles it is about sixteen feet long, and the arm, from its juncture with the body to the sucker at its point, measures nearly five feet. The polyp has shrunk materially since its death, and living must have measured nearly or quite eighteen feet.

IT was reported in San Francisco last week, that a sexton, having entered Old Fellows' Cemetery, near Lone Mountain, was horrified at discovering that the glass covering of a coffin had been broken from within, and the hands of a dead woman, lacerated and covered with blood, protruded from the opening. The version of the sexton, who was quickly "interviewed," was that he did find the glass broken, but that it was caused by the swelling of the body, which pressed the hands, folded across the breast, through the cover. Some of the papers, however, still stick to the original story.

THE constitutionality of the law of Rhode Island, which restricts the right of suffrage of naturalized citizens to those who own real estate to the value of $134, is to be tested. A naturalized citizen named Gorman was not allowed to vote at Providence, at the last election. He has carried the case into the United States Court, claiming that the obnoxious statute is inconsistent with the constitutional amendment declaring that "no State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the liberties or immunities of the citizens of the United States." The case is an interesting one, and the result will be earnestly watched by Rhode Islanders.

THE New York *Observer* is publishing a series of letters from the Holy Land by a New York lawyer, who has for the time turned pilgrim. In his last communication he gives some information as to the ancient sect of the Samaritans gregation numbers about ——, and that their Bible includes only the books of Moses, of which they have a manuscript copy 3,500 years old, as they assert, but probably not over 1,500 or 2,000 years old. He was allowed to see it for a franc. They have a high priest, and observe all the feasts of the ancient Jews, and especially that of the Passover, which they keep on Mount Gerizim with all the formalities of the ancient rite.

COMPARING New York with London in the matter of criminal statistics, the latter city appears in quite favorable light. In the metropolitan police district of London, which embraces over three millions of people, the total number of arrests last year were 78,203. In New York, with less than one-third population, the number of arrests during the same period, was over 80,000. This is not a very favorable showing, and, in the opinion of some of the New York journals, it demonstrates the fact that criminal classes are more numerous in New York than in London. The New York *Times* hopes this fact will be kept in view by those who make light of the difficulties of maintaining good government in New York."

A RATHER clumsy attempt to "bull" the peach market was made by the peach-growers at their meeting at Dover, Delaware, last week. In June last they estimated the coming crop for railroad shipment North at 2,227,000 baskets; but some of the young peaches having since been fallen from the trees, they have cut down this estimate to less than 1,000,000, which even the Delaware papers think is too great a change. The general public will be of the same mind, especially when it is remembered that the crop is usually larger than the estimate, and that the excess last year was 500,000 baskets. The peach crop, from present prospects, will be ample, and these efforts to put up prices in advance of the season will not be attended with much success.

STORM AND DROUGHT.

The Condition of the Crops.

This is the critical time of the year for the crops in the Northern States, and the consumers, as well as the producers, always watch the course of the season with great anxiety. Upon the first week or two of July, as Summers run, more depends than upon any other four weeks of the year, for during this time most of the tenderer crops mature, and the yield is settled. Unfortunately, the prospect of two or three weeks ago has been changed for the worse by the contrary elements during the first week of July. While in the Western States the opening or half-cut crops of grain have been beaten down by the frequent gales and rotted by the pouring rains, in some of the Eastern States the crops are suffering from the drought. According to reports up to last evening the States which have suffered most from the superabundance of rain are Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and the last-named State seems to have been peculiarly unfortunate. In the southern and central counties for two weeks preceding July 8th, not one day had passed without a rainstorm, and several of great violence occurred. The lowlands were flooded and the grain in many places was sprouting in the stock. Where the fields were unusually exposed the grain was so beaten down as to make the harvesting extremely difficult if not impossible. Corn was not so badly affected as wheat, but the crop must be much shorter than was anticipated. Similar conditions are reported in Indiana, although not so serious. In Ohio the storms have been of shorter duration, but those of the last few days were of great violence. In nearly every county the lower fields are or have been under water, and the crops have been washed out and destroyed to an unusual extent. The disasters occurred so late in the season that it will be impossible to repair the damage, although a week or two of fine weather now would make a very great difference.

On the other hand, in a large part of New York, New Jersey and New England, the lack of rain has been injurious to the crops. The hay which is now harvesting is much lighter than it promised to be two weeks ago. The grain in many places has ceased to develop, and is turning to maturity unseasonably. The corn and the potatoes are, of course, suffering, but, being later crops, may recover some of the lost ground with a few weeks of favorable weather. Fruit is suffering from these different causes in all the Northern States. The farmers of the East and the West generally are praying for a material exchange of conditions, for a short season at least, to bring them relief.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1852.

ASSETS January 1, 1873 - $778,351 56

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c. furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKENNA, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

JOHN H. Sutter, Solicitor.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

New stock, new goods of all kinds, Family Medicines, Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumes of every variety. All our goods are fresh and we guarantee them strictly pure and of the best quality. Please call and examine our large and well selected stock. Remember the place.

DR. S. A. Wagner & Co.'s Sepia, a Water Color for the Hair. Ladies and gentlemen are alike interested in their own personal appearance and adornment. Beauty will fade—the hair will turn gray, and we sometimes find ourselves approaching the "here and yellow leaf" early in life. There is a dread of becoming old that cannot be overcome. Sold only in Pittsburgh, at

JAB. E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets.

GREAT SHIPS.

The Naval Display off Spithead.

The naval review off Spithead, given in honor of the Shah, is said to have been made by the strongest fleet that ever rode in British waters. There were twenty-three iron-clad vessels of war, and twenty-one gunboats engaged in the review, embracing the best vessels on the English home station. Ten of the iron-clads were turret ships built upon the American "monitor" principle, so far as the turret is concerned, the largest of them being the "Monarch," of 5102 tons, a vessel that cost the Admiralty over $1,770,000. Of the iron clad vessels, (not turret ships,) the largest were the Agincourt and the Northumberland, each of 6621 tons, with engines of 1360 horse power, each carrying twenty-eight guns, some of them of twelve tons weight, and each vessel having cost $2,325,000. The Agincourt was the flag ship of Admiral Horsby, who commanded the squadron. There were also four other iron-clads of large size, the Achilles, 6121 tons; the Black Prince, 6109 tons, said to be the handsomest iron-clad in the British navy, and the Sultan and Hercules, each of 5234 tons. The size of these colossal war ships may be imagined when it is known that the largest iron-clad in the United States navy is the Roanoke, of 2,260 tons, a little more than one-third the tonnage of the Agincourt or the Northumberland, whilst the largest of our wooden ships is the paddle steamer Vanderbilt, of 3,187 tons, now in California. Among the other large iron-clads in the Spithead review are mentioned the Devastation of 4,407 tons, the Hector 4,089, the Valiant 4,063, the Caledonia, 4,125, the Audacious and the Vanguard each of 3,774 tons, the Sovereign 3,765, the Zealous 3,716, the Penelope 3,096, the Glutton 2,709, the Hotspur 2,637, the Prince Albert 2,537, and the Gorgon, the Hecate, the Cyclops and the Hydra, each of 2,107 tons. With the exception of the last four, these all exceed in size our largest iron-clad the Roanoke. The heaviest battery carried is that of the Devastation, four thirty-five ton guns. Twenty-five ton guns are also carried by other vessels, and their armor plating in some cases reaches fourteen inches in thickness. The Shah, in looking at these colossal vessels, drawn up in two grand divisions to receive him, must have thought that the "wooden walls of Old England" were succeeded by pretty substantial "iron walls." It cost the British Treasury, it is said, $1,500,000 to make this naval exhibition to "impress the Shah." As it has made a somewhat strong impression upon the rest of the world, the British Government has got more for the money than was expected.

The First Seeds of Consumption.

Nearly every one will believe that the first tubercle that is deposited in the lungs or elsewhere in the human body, finds its way there through the channels of the circulation; and if no tubercle were in the blood, none could be deposited. If you can so enrich the blood with proper plastic material, it will contain no tuberculous matter as it goes the rounds of circulation; it will leave at each spot the supplies necessary to the faithful carrying on of all the functions of life. Tubercle is a foreign element incongruous to the health of the body and when deposited in sufficient quantities in the lungs, they are inadequate to the ends which Nature designed for them. Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure will overthrow these intruders; will arrest them in their progress through the arteries; will dissolve them and carry them out of the human body before they find a lodgment or resting place. The discovery of Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure is an epoch in the treatment of Consumption and all chronic diseases of debility. It cures without sickness, pain, or weakening or hindering from work, as may be learned by reading Dr. Keyser's treatise, to be had free of cost, by addressing him at 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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367 Liberty Street,
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STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
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Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

ORDERS Solicited.

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LIEBLER'S
PREMIUM
TRUNK FACTORY,
Has been removed to
113 WOOD STREET,
Directly opposite the old stand.

The largest and finest assortment of NEW GOODS in the city, at the LOWEST PRICES.

Goods slightly damaged by the late fire selling at twenty-five per cent. below cost.

AVOID THE DANGER.

The general inquiry at this time, when miasmatic exhalations lead to disease and threaten an epidemic, is for a

Reliable and Perfect Disinfectant!

The one which has demonstrated its excellence in use, and which bears the endorsement of the medical fraternity is the

Carbolate Powder.

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MANUFACTURERS OF
Pitch, Iron and Asphalt Varnish, Carbolate Powder, the Universal Disinfectant—Carbolic Acid, Crude Acid Purified Benzoles, and other Products of Coal Tar.

Office—No. 62 FIFTH AVENUE, UP STAIRS.
WORKS—Adjoining the Gas Works, Allegheny.

Sewer Pipes, Chimney Flues,

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NO. 141 WOOD STREET,
Have a large assortment of CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS, PORCELAIN PAINTINGS, and the latest novelties in

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Fine Mantel and Pier Glasses.

Use the PEERLESS WRINGER.

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Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,
BANKERS,
Buy and sell all kinds of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,
On Most Favorable Terms.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
Special Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest Market rates.
Gilt-Edge Investment for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.
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Capital, - - - $400,000
Accommodating Banking, Merchants and Individuals solicited.
Interest Allowed on time deposits. We promise prompt attention to all business entrusted to our care.
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AT PAR AND INTEREST, FREE FROM TAXATION.
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CAPITAL, - - - $200,000.
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SEVEN PER CENT.
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STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES,
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Drafts on the principal cities of the United States, Canada, Great Britain and the Continent, and Telegraphic Transfers made.
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DRAFTS payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.
GEO. B. HILL & Co.

DAILY GAZETTE.
FINANCIAL.
OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, July 14, 1873.

The money market is but a repetition of what it has been for the past week or more—"dull" being the most expressive word whereby to indicate its present condition—and the hot weather does not in any wise tend to move activity. Money continues quite plenty, the prevailing rate of discount being that of 1 cent. ₱ annum to regular customers, and 10 to 12 outside, for first-class paper. There is but little animation exhibited in the local stock market, but prices remain as at last quoted. Business in real estate continues very brisk; the sales in every direction are numerous and at good prices. Large numbers of the Mowry Homestead lots were sold by auction on Monday, and seventy-two lots on Penn avenue, opposite Friendship Grove, are advertised to be sold Tuesday.

George B. Hill & Co., Bankers, No. 58 Fourth Avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Saturday.	Monday.
Gold	115¾	116
U. S. 6-20s—1864 coupons	120	119¾
" 1865	117	117¾
5-20s—1865		117¾
" 1865 new.		117¾
" 1867		118¾
" 1868—coupons.	118¾	118¾
10-40s	114¾	115
10-40s—coupons.	114¾	115
Currency 6's	114¾	115¾
Now 5 per cents	115¾	

RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	103¾	104
Erie	60	60
R. R. & P.		27½
R. R. & P. C.		30
Ft. Wayne	51¾	52¾
Chicago & Rock Island	97	97
Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne	97¾	98¾
Chicago & Northwestern	87¾	88¾
Northwestern preferred	93¾	94¾
Ohio & Mississippi	29¾	30¾
Illinois Central	97¾	98¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	97¾	98¾
Pittsburgh & Connellsville	87¾	88¾
Columbus & Indiana Central	47¾	47¾
Michigan Southern	56¾	56¾
Hampden Transportation		

The Cincinnati bank [illegible] are well supplied with currency, and are discounting liberally for local customers, and are discounting liberally for local customers, and are discounting liberally for local customers

HOME NEWS.

Summer Changes.

Any of our Readers who may desire to have the DAILY GAZETTE mailed to their address, out of town, during the summer months can be accommodated by leaving their names at our business office. Rent to any address for SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS a month.

The Weekly Gazette

Is issued to-day, containing a great variety of important, choice and interesting reading matter. It can be obtained in wrappers or without, at our office, corner of Sixth avenue and Smithfield street, at FIVE CENTS a copy. Send it to your friends, and let them see an outspoken and reliable Republican newspaper, progressive in every department.

European Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship and Telegraph Office, at No. 163 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the N. G. Lloyd Line steamer Deutschland, at New York; Cunard Line steamer Abyssinia, at New York; Galon Line steamer Wyoming, at Queenstown; White Star Line steamer Baltic, at Queenstown, and Hamburg Line steamer Hannonia, at Plymouth.

The Exposition.

This afternoon, at two o'clock, the Executive Committee appointed to make arrangements for the proposed Exposition will meet in the Common Council chamber, City Building, and it is earnestly desired that all the members of the committee will be present. The matter is one in which the citizens have already evinced a deep interest, and there can be no doubt but that they will earnestly support the committee, who, in a great measure, are responsible for the success of the enterprise.

Letters Held for Postage.

R. P. Brown, Dungannon, Ohio, 3c; Miss Lida S. Bleakney, St. Louis, Mo., 3c; Donehoe, Bro. & Co., Greensburgh, Ohio, 3c; Jacob Eckert, Woods Run, Pa., 3c; E. A. Flick, Somerset, Pa., 1c; Mrs. Eliza Gilliland, West Elizabeth, Pa., 3c; Mrs William Gordon, Greencastle, Pa., 3c; Christopher Hower, Marietta, Ohio, 3c; H. Keys, Washington, Pa., 1c; J. R. Lindsay, Garrett, Pa., 1c; Miss Annie Morley, Hulton Station, A. V. R. R., 1c; Samuel Paul, Hopedale, Ohio, 1c; J. M. Patterson, Pittsburgh, Pa., 2c; Alex. Penn, Huntingdon, Pa., 3c; Mathew Strawrr, Buffalo, N. Y., 3c; Mrs. Bridget Saintag, Bellaire, Ohio, 3c.

Results of the Rain.

The very heavy rain which fell yesterday afternoon did considerable damage in Allegheny. About forty feet of the main sewer which is being constructed on Beaver avenue, near Fayette street, caved in at 6 o'clock, taking with it the track of the Pittsburgh and Manchester Passenger Railway. Some time will be required to repair the track for the street cars to resume operations.

Quite a number of cellars were flooded, and much loss and inconvenience occasioned. John Gillem, a storekeeper on Beaver avenue, lost about fifty dollars by goods which were damaged by the "dampness."

Accident to a Workman.

A workman, whose name we were unable to obtain, in the employ of the Messrs. Bindley, while excavating yes erday morning for a foundation for a new stone wall on Third avenue, in the rear of the Dollar Savings Bank, met with a serious accident which came near proving fatal. It appears a portion of an old stone foundation, beneath which he was working, suddenly fell, and being unable to get out of the way was caught by the falling debris and severely crushed. The man was taken to the Homeopathic Hospital on Second avenue, where he received prompt medical attention. The injuries, though severe, will not prove fatal.

Deaths in Allegheny.

During the past week fifty-five persons died in Allegheny city, of whom twenty-nine were males, twenty-six females, fifty-three white and two colored. The diseases were as follows: Cholera infantum, 16; cholera morbus, 3; acute cholera morbus, 1; consumption, 5; still born, 3; congestive fever, 1; pritonitis, 2; abdominal typhus, 1; cerebro spinal meningitis, 3; convulsions, 3; marasmus, 5; inflamation of brain, 1; debility, 1; inanition, 1; measles, 1; cancer, 1; inflamation of bowels, 1; whooping cough, 1; heart disease, 2; morbus, Bright', 1; milk leg, 1. Of these there were under 1 year, 34; from 1 to 5, 2; from 10 to 20, 3; from 20 to 30, 3; from 30 to 40, 1; from 40 to 50, 3; from 50 to 60, 2; from 60 to 70, 4; from 70 to 80, 2; from 80 to 90, 1.

Death Record.

There were 91 deaths in this city for the week ending July 13. The causes of death were as follows: Accident, 2; drowning, 2; railroad, 1; apoplexy, 1; congestion of brain, 2; cancer of uterus, 1; cholera infantum, 22; sporadic, 1; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 2; consumption, 10; convulsions, 2; croup, 1; debility, 1; diarrhœa, 1; dyspepsia, 1; enteritis, chronic, 1; erysipelas, 1; fever, typhoid, 1; fever, scarlet, 3; gastro enteritis, 1; heart disease, 1; heart, valvular disease, 1; hepatitis, chronic 1; inanition, 2; jaundice, 1; congestion of lungs, 1; marasmus, 2; meningitis, 2; meningitis, acute, 2; metritis, chronic, 1, measles, 2; old age, 2; poison, 1; premature birth, 4; pneumonia, 6; pericardities, 1; scrofula, 1; septicemia, 1; whooping cough, 2; males, 42; females, 49; white, 88; colored, 3.

The Amateur Journalists.

The seventh annual convention of the National Amateur Press Association, held in Chicago a few days since, was largely represented by Pittsburghers. Mr. John A. Fox, of the Pittsburgh *Spectator*, the first vice-president, occupied the Chair. After transacting some minor business, including reports &c., the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—Charles S. Diehl, of Oshkosh, Wis.; Vice President—E. H. Henderson, of Rahway, Minn.; G. H. Hanes, of Wooster, Ohio; Secretary—Edward F. Maden, of Louisville; Treasurer—D. Maxwell, Pittsburgh; Official Organ—The *Enterprise*, Chicago.

After addresses by the retiring and newly elected Presidents, the Constitution was revised and the poem read. Washington, D.C., was fixed as the place of the next meeting. In the evening the Convention held a banquet at the Sherman House, which proved an extremely pleasant affair.

To Whom Loyal—U. S.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgl. Gazette:

PITTSBURGH, July 14, 1873.

The *Dispatch*, referring to the procession on Saturday last, asks for the application of the word "Loyal," so freely lettered upon the devices of the Orangemen, and wants to know "to whom are they loyal—the Queen of Great Britain or to the Republic of the United States." After propounding the question, that paper very unfairly refuses to publish the following answer to its queries—a fact which Orangemen generally will fully appreciate:

"We, as Orangemen, are loyal to the Almighty God; the Creator of Heaven and Earth, and the Lord Jesus Christ, and Him alone as our Saviour, and Civil and Religious Liberty, and Freedom to all men, whether Black or White."

JOHN MURRAY,
D. M. O. I. W. P.
JOHN JOHNSTON,
D. M., No. 45.

"How the Old Thing Works."

Below we give the amount of fees received by the different county officers, during the month of June, and the balance due the county after deducting expenses.

	Total receipts.	County's Share.
Sheriff's office	$1,764 15	$ 319 99
Prothonotary's office	1,867 95	419 95
Recorder's office	3,037 50	1,152 16
Clerk of Courts	515 44	40 44
Clerk of Orphan's Court	402 15	105 85
Coroner's office	204 15	37 49
	$7,795 32.	$2,071 88.

The receipts of the Register's office amounted to $284 and the expenses footed up $214 16, the county thereby sustaining a loss of $69 16. Subtract that amount from $2,071 88 and it leaves $2,041 72 net gain to the county on the business of the above named offices for the month of June. This is the first year of the full working of the fee bill, passed in 1871, several of the officers having been excluded until the present year. It is estimated that the county will derive an annual revenue from it of not less than $25,000.

Governor Hartranft in the City.

The Governor and his family are in the city; he is also accompanied by Captain Norris, his private Secretary, and Deputy Attorney General Gilbert. Mrs. Hartranft and children are the guests of Hon. T. J. Bigham. Yesterday the Governor was called on at the Monongahela House by the Managers of the Pennsylvania Reform School and many private citizens. He was also met at the Western University by a Committee of its Trustees and Faculty.

To-day the Governor will lay the corner stone of the new Reform School building at Morganza, to which place on the Chartiers Valley R. R. a special train with the Governor, his family, and suite, and a number of invited citizens will proceed at 8.45 this morning and return in the evening. To-morrow the Governor and his party and a number of friends, will go by special train (arranged for the purpose by Col. Phillips) to Chatauqua Lake, returning on Friday. We learn that on Saturday he will proceed with his family to Bedford. The Governor has met with a very cordial reception from all classes of citizens, is looking remarkably well and accepts gracefully the many compliments paid him for his contributions to the Veto literature of the State.

FIRE LAST NIGHT.

Explosion of a Lamp in the Foundry of McNish & Butler, on Duquesne Way.

About twenty minutes of twelve o'clock last night the great bell in the tower boomed out the alarm of fire from box No. 2, at the corner of Second avenue and Penn street, and the immense light in that direction gave promise of a big conflagration, but it did not amount to a great deal after all. It appears that a lamp exploded in the foundry of Messrs. McNish & Butler, on Duquesne Way, between Third and Fourth streets. The watchman on duty in the establishment was near the lamp at the time it exploded, and he endeavored to extinguish the flames himself, but discovering that he could make no headway unaided, he ran for the boss. The fire was seen by parties on the street several minutes before the alarm was sounded, but as it was the engines were on the ground in time to prevent a very serious amount of damage being done. The fire ran up the post to which the lamp was affixed and caught the roof, where it was confined almost entirely. No damage was done to the pattern shop. The loss will probably amount to a thousand or fifteen hundred dollars. The building, which is wood plated with iron, was only erected in March last, and neither it nor its contents were insured. It is completely surrounded by buildings and piles of lumber and a destructive conflagration might have been the result had the fire got under good headway, but the boys who run with the machine were too much for it.

PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting Yesterday.

Piling up Business—Important Business Presented—The Pennsylvania Railroad Ordinance—An Amendatory Ordinance—The Grade on Fourth Avenue—Proposed Change of Grade—The Relocation of the Centre Line of Fifth Avenue Postponed—Clearing the Desks of Old Business.

Pittsburgh Councils held a regular monthly meeting Monday afternoon, July 14, 1873.

SELECT COUNCIL.

JNO. W. RIDDELL.....President, *pro tem.*
E. S. MORROW.....Clerk.

This branch was called to order at fifteen minutes past two o'clock, when on motion of Mr. Montooth, in the absence of President Gross, Mr. John W. Riddell was called to the chair.

Present: Messrs. Adams, Ahl, Aiken, Atkinson, Atterbury, G. A. Brown, R. A. Brown, Burgwin, Chalmer, Chambers, Chess, Dannells, Dietrich, Dorrington, Doyle, Duncan, Durling, Elder, Fetterman, Foster, Friday, Galvin, Goldthorpe, Hains, Hays, Herron, House, Hunter, Jeremy, E. P. Jones, J. H. Jones, Kerman, Kirk, Laufman, Liddell, Lloyd, Littell, Marshall, Montooth, Morrow, McCandless, McCarthy, McKee, McMahon, Och, O'Neill, Pearson, Phillips, Rafferty, Rayburn, Riddell, Schmitt, Schultz, Scully, Seely, Shipton, Smith, Thompson, Walters, Waring, Watson, A. H. Gross, President.

The minutes were read and approved.

THE RAILROAD CONTRACT.

Mr. PHILLIPS presented an ordinance asking a change in the contract made between the city and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The changes asked were the annulment of the cause which required the erection of bridges between Twenty-eighth and Thirtieth streets, and at Thirty-third street.

Mr. PHILLIPS, by permission, was allowed to explain. He stated that the grade to approach to the proposed Thirty-third street had proved to be so steep as to render the bridge of very little practical benefit. In lieu of this bridge the Company desired a new street opened between Twenty-eighth and Thirtieth streets, and the building of a bridge to run into that street, the Company agreeing to grade the street so laid out.

A number of questions were asked, and the chair decided that the ordinance must go over and come up in regular order. [See the ordinance, printed in another column.]

VARIOUS MATTERS.

Mr. MONTOOTH, resolution referring claim of Zugman & Musser for board walk, in Twentieth ward, to Finance Committee, with power to act. Power to act was stricken out and the resolution then passed.

Mr. MCCANDLESS, resolution instructing Committee on City Property to ascertain cost of an elevator in City Hall, and report. Passed.

Also, communication from Board of Health in reference to construction of sewer in Twenty-first ward to abate a nuisance in the shape of a water course; a resolution accompanied the communication, authorizing the abatement of the nuisance. Resolution passed.

Mr. K. P. JONES, a resolution rescinding the action of Council in passing a resolution Dec. 30th, 1872, directing the City Solicitor to suspend proceedings in the matter of the opening of Liberty street. Passed.

Also, petition from Forbes & Driscoll, contractors, for payment of balance of $1,124 on Forty-eighth street sewer. Referred to City Solicitor, with instructions to report to this Council.

THE PARK.

Also, report from Park Committee, asking that vacancies in the Committee be filled—by two members of Select and one from Common Council, of whom one should be from the South Side.

Mr. MCCARTHY—I move to accept the report and discharge the Committee.

Mr. BURGWIN—That is not germain to the matter in hand.

MR. CHALMERS—I object to the presentation of reports at this time.

THE CHAIR—The point is well taken and the report goes over.

MR. JONES presented the reports of viewers on Thirty fourth street setting forth that the charge asked for was impracticable. Approved.

Also, report of viewers on Park avenue. Approved.

MR. PEARSON, remonstrance against any change of the proposed bridge from Thirty-third street to Thirtieth street. Referred.

Also, remonstrance against proposed change of grade on Penn Avenue. Referred.

Mr. Smith, petition for lamp post. Referred.

Also, a preamble setting forth that in making the assessments for improvements on Penn avenue, Messrs. McKinley & Bro. had been charged by mistake for twice as much frontage as they owned, and a resolution directing that they be refunded $223, the amount overcharged them. Objection was made, and the resolution went over.

Also a communication from the Controller setting forth that the Finance Committee had passed a resolution heartily endorsing the proposed Exposition, and asking its further endorsement by Council. Passed.

Also, petition for change of grade on Butler street. Referred.

Mr. LAUFMAN, petition for water pipe on Sheridan avenue, Nineteenth ward. Referred.

Also on Rose and Devillers street. Referred.

Also remonstrance from James K. Kerr, in reference to change of street in Twenty-second ward. Referred.

Mr. AIKEN, petition for change of grade on Ellsworth avenue, with ordinance. Papers indefinitely postponed.

Also, petition for opening of Alder street. Petition accepted and ordinance read three times and passed.

Also, ordinance supplementary to an ordinance for improvement of Hiland avenue, the parties failed to hold an election for Commissioners at the proper time, and the supplement was to correct the error, and order a new election. Passed finally.

Mr. SCULLY, ordinance amending ordinance for improvement of Greenfield avenue, making the improvement only extend from Hazelwood avenue to Second avenue. Passed finally.

Mr. BURGWIN, for opening, locating and grading of a street in the Twenty-third ward, to be known as Isabella street. Referred to Survey Committee.

Also, petition for extension of Boundary street. Same reference.

WATER ON THE SOUTH SIDE.

Mr. ADAMS, petition for widening of Washington street, Twenty-eighth ward. Referred.

Mr. KERMAN, petition for water pipe from Carson street to Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth wards. Referred to Water Commission.

Mr. BURGWIN said the commission in such matters had no power to lay pipe on the South Side, as they only had authority in the old city.

Mr. MCCARTHY moved to refer the matter to the Water Commission, and direct them to prepare a general plan to supply the South Side with water. Carried.

Mr. HUNTER, remonstrance against turn-table on Fourth avenue. Referred.

Mr. CHALMERS, from the Water Committee, presented a bill from the Monongahela Water Company, amounting to $4,125 up to March 31th, 1874. The committee reported a resolution recommending that the Company be allowed $50 per year for each fire plug, now twenty-three in number. Passed. [This left the remainder of the bill untouched.]

Mr. HUNTER called up the ordinance in reference to the Union Bridge Company, granting them privilege to make a landing for their bridge at the Point, and moved a suspension of the rules and final passage of the ordinance. Motion carried and ordinance so passed.

The ordinance dividing the Seventeenth ward into two election precincts, in C. C. passed, was called up, and after some discussion and several motions, the ordinance was finally passed.

Ordinance for three feet brick sewer on Fifth avenue, from Dinwiddie street to Soho Run; indefinitely postponed. Ordinance for repeal of ordinance for opening of a portion of Hacket street; indefinitely postponed. Resolution from C. C. authorizing night session whenever there was unfinished business; indefinitely postponed.

THE FOURTH AVENUE GRADE.

Ordinance for change of grade on Fourth avenue, from C. C.

Mr. PHILLIPS favored the change because the grade made the street almost impassable, and made travel over it dangerous to life and limb.

Mr. RAFFERTY said no petition had been presented for the change, and he didn't believe in cutting down a street five feet and involving an immense expenditure of money when in the end it would be filled. The only demand, he understood, came from parties who expected to put a Custom House there, but still the speaker thought they ought not to change the grade on that score.

Mr. MCCARTHY said that the grade was one of the worst in the city; was exceedingly dangerous to life and limb. A policeman had to be stationed there all the time to watch the vehicles coming down, and protect pedestrians.

Mr. MORROW didn't care if the change was made if the people petitioned for it, otherwise he opposed it.

Mr. MCCUNE called attention to the cost of cutting down the grade, and said they certainly should not undertake the work unless the people asked for it.

Mr. RIDDELL thought this matter of changing grades was getting to be too serious a joke. There were demands for changes of grade in nearly all the main thoroughfares in the city. He believed in putting a stop to the matter. Fourth avenue with its present grade had been used for almost a generation and it would do yet.

Mr. PHILLIPS said the cost of the change came on the property owners and not upon the city treasury. Councils had the authority to change a grade when they deemed it advisable.

Mr. BROWN said he owned twenty feet on the street at the point where there was the deepest cut, and he would cheerfully pay his assessment of cost.

Mr. MCCANDLESS said if the cost was not assessed upon the city the change ought to be made. He moved to refer to the City Solicitor to report where the cost would fall.

Mr. FETTERMAN called attention to the law which allowed the city to regrade and repave any thoroughfare, and to have the cost assessed by viewers.

Mr. BURGWIN moved to refer it to the Court, reviewers to report the cost and who should pay. Carried.

OLD BUSINESS.

Old busin ss was continued. Ordinance for sewer on School alley, C. C., passed, S. C. concurred. Report of viewers on Pike street, C. C., asked for Committee of Conference, C. C. concurred, and named Messrs. Riddell and Ahl. Ordinance for three feet brick sewer on Seventh and Webster avenue. Came up on second reading, objected to and laid over.

Mr. E. P. JONES called up the ordinance in reference to the Pennsylvania Railroad Central, and moved that it be published in the official papers for one week.

Mr. PEARSON moved to have the remonstrance also printed with the ordinance.

Some discussion ensued upon the general principles involved in the ordinance.

The amendment was declared out of order, and a motion to print the ordinance only finally passed. [See elsewhere.]

Mr. HUNTER called up ordinance in reference to Union street. In C. C. passed; S. C. suspended rules and passed finally.

Reports of Survey Committee on profiles of Mary and John streets, approved; profile of Hill street approved; profile of Forty-eighth, Thirtieth, Thirty-ninth, and Hawley streets, approved; profile of Sycamore street, approved; ordinance granting Smith & Son privilege to erect weigh scales on Twenty-third street, passed finally; plan of lots approved; profile of Carson street; referred. Grade of Wylie avenue; approved. Ordinance for 18 inch pipe sewer on Hazel street; passed in C. C.; objected to and laid over in S. C. Ordinance for grading of Forty-s'x and a half, or Home street; C. C. passed, S. C. concurred. Ordinance for sewer on Smallman street; ordinance for wood walk on South Side; for board walk on Railroad street, Thirty-fourth ward. Ordinance for opening of Railroad street; ordinance for sewer on Forbes street. Report of Street Committee for May. Ordinance for board walk on Boundary street; ordinance for grading, paving and curbing of Spruce alley; ordinance for grading, paving and curbing of Bingham street; resolution for payment of printing bills; resolution for a committee of five to confer with the street railway companies in relation to keeping their railways in order, C. C. passed and named Messrs. McGimpsey and Bryce. S. C. concurred.

Resolution in reference to the storage of wagons, resolution for a warrant in favor of Mann & Co. for $2,000 for a sewer built; ordinance for a sewer on Third avenue. All of which papers were passed in C. C. at a previous meeting were called up and concurrences had in passing them.

THE FIRE ALARM.

Report of the Police Committee in reference to the troubles between the police authorities and the Fire Commission in reference to the use of the Fire Alarm. The report was accompanied by an ordinance putting the Telegraph into the hands of a Council Committee. Indefinitely postponed.

Mr. PHILLIPS offered an ordinance providing for the distribution of moneys received for street improvements—the disbursement of the fifty per cent. of assessment collected on estimates for the improvement and collected before the work is commenced according to law. Passed finally.

Mr. ADAMS, resolution for widening of Second avenue from Ross to Gas streets. Referred.

Adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

W. B. NEGLEY.....President.
GEO. BOOTH.....Clerk.

The chairman called this branch to order at twenty minutes past two o'clock. The roll was called and the following members answered "present":

Messrs. Bindley, Boyd, Bryce, Finley, Fleming, Foley, Frauens, Fulton, Harris, Hays, Jones, Langhran, Lehman, Morse, Joseph, Morgan, McConway, McGimpsey, Oberheidman, Riley, Rolf, Sewell, Suemple, Seathen, Trautman, West, Wilbert, Williams, and President Negley.

Mr. FULTON, petition for correct numbering of houses on Diamond street. Received and filed. Ordinance for same prescribed, rules suspended and passed finally.

Mr. FINLEY, petition from residents of Shingiss street for fire plug. Referred to Water Commission. Petition for paving of Locust street. Referred to Committee on Streets.

Remonstrance of Mary De La Roche against report of Board of Viewers on Our alley. Referred.

Resolution directing the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform to ascertain the influence br ught to bear on commissioners for the improvements of streets, and make report to Councils. Passed.

Ordinance for construction of twenty inch pipe sewer on Butler street. Passed.

The following business was brought in from Select Council and all concurred in except as noted otherwise.

Petition from property holders on Butler street to remove the present Commissioners for its improvement or take such other action as Councils may deem necessary in order to afford them relief.

FIFTH AVENUE CENTER LINE.

Ordinance for re-location of center line of Fifth avenue, from angle west of Shady Lane to angle at O'Hara street.

A remonstrance against the re-location of the centre line was presented by Mr. FULTON, and read by the chairman. On motion it was received and filed.

A communication in relation to the same matter from Mr. W. H. Kennedy, chief engineer of the new water works, was also read. He surveyed and established the centre line of Fifth avenue. The letter was received and filed, as were also communications from Springer Harbaugh, Geo. A. Berry, Hamilton Shepherd, J. G. Johnson and others concerning the same matter.

Mr. FOLLANSBEE moved to concur in the action of Select Council.

Mr. WEST moved that the matter be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. FULTON made a long speech in opposition to the re-location of the line. He said that all the evidence went to show that in the first places the centre line had been correctly located. The affidavit of Mr. Kennedy was to that effect. The owners of property on the south side of the street permitted the original survey to be approved years ago without remonstrance, and at this late day they come into Councils and allege a mistake in the location of the line.

Mr. MCCONWAY said that Mr. Fulton built his argument upon the survey of Mr. Kennedy. The matter was thoroughly explained and cleared of the statements, and affidavits that encumbered it was very simple. He said that when he went into an investigation of the matter he was favorable to the claims of the property owners on the north side of the avenue, but he had become convinced that as a matter of simple justice to the property owners on the south side of the street, the ordinance ought to be passed.

Mr. FLEMING, Chairman of the Survey Committee, said that he thought the matter was about evenly balanced. All the property in dispute he claimed would not make one lot 25 by 150 feet, and the matter ought to be allowed to rest as it is.

Mr. FINLEY said that he had heard the matter argued before the Survey Committee and he thought that equity favored the property owners on the south side of the avenue. The quantity of land he said was not in dispute, it was the irreparable injury that would be done to the south side.

Mr. NEGLEY (Mr. McConway in the chair) said he was opposed to the indefinite postponement of the matter. If he could honorably shirk the case he would do it, as all the parties interested in it were friends of his, but he would discuss the matter as though they were all strangers to him. After stating at length all the circumstances connected with the re-location, Mr. Negley closed by saying that to do justice between the parties, the ordinance ought to pass to-day, and the matter be settled at once.

After one further discussion the question was called on the motion to indefinitely postpone. The ayes and nays were demanded, with the following result;

Ayes—Messrs. Bindley, Boyd, Fleming, Fulton, Harris, Hays, Jones, Lee, Lowrey, John Moore, Joseph Moore, McGimpsey, Oberheidman, Riley, Sewell, Trautman, West and Williams—18.

Nays—Messrs. Bryce, Carroll, Finley, Follansbee, Foley, Frauens, Laughran, Morgan, McConway, Rahauser, Rolfe, Semple, Sneathen, Wilbert and Negley—15.

So the ordinance was postponed indefinitely.

The following additional business from Select Council was concurred in:

Report of viewers on Pike street, C. C., asked for Committee of Conference, C. C. concurred, and named Messrs. Riddell and Ahl.

Ordinance for three feet brick sewer on Seventh and Webster avenue. Came up on second reading, objected to and laid over.

Ordinance for elevator in Municipal Hall. Petition for extension of water pipes on Carson street, Thirty-third ward. Communication from Board of Health in relation to sewer in Twenty-first ward.

Resolution from Finance Committee endorsing the project of establishing in this city an Industrial Exposition and Mechanical Institute.

All other business from Select Council was concurred in.

Mr. LAUGHRAN called up an ordinance allowing the Master of the Monongahela wharf additional compensation. It was passed in Select Council June 30, and laid over in Common Council. On motion the action of Select Council was concurred in.

Adjourned.

"CAPTAIN BUTLER'S EXPOSE."

Gas From Petroleum.

Another "Anaconda" Uncoiling in the Oil Regions—What Butler Says About the Scheme—A New Use for Petroleum—Investigations Satisfactory—Gas from Oil Better than Coal Gas—An Interesting Speech.

Up in the Oil Regions they call it "Captain Butler's Expose," by which they refer to an interesting speech made by that gentleman at a public meeting held at Parker's Landing, Friday night. The gentleman hails from Tidioute, and is well known throughout the oil regions. He tells his story in this way:

At one of its latest meetings the Producer's Council had appointed him chairman of a committee to investigate new uses of petroleum, in which capacity he had visited New York and made a tour through several of the New England and Western states, with most satisfactory results. Designing men, enemies of producers, knew of the object of his journey and invited him to meet them at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. There he saw parties representing

A MONSTROUS SCHEME TO GOBBLE UP

for their own aggrandizement the entire oil country, for which purpose they had raised an immense sum of money with a view to depress the oil market throughout the year and buy out producers for a comparative trifle. This was no mere fiction or joke, but a grave reality. By means of a fiscal agency the intention was to be carried out gradually, and the combination had already secured large sections of the most valuable territory. The persons he met in New York wished to know how he was succeeding with finding new uses for petroleum. He informed them he hoped soon to be able to build a market a dollar a barrel. They acknowledged the importance of the project, but said producers were a disorganized rabble, and so heedless nothing could be done with them successfully. They further offered to pay all his expenses on the spot, assuring him he would never make a better investment in the interest of operators. But he had no doubt of the good result of his mission, though these plotters declared by the first of January they would be able to

BUY OUT ALL THE PRODUCERS

for a mere song. He asked them if their action in the matter was honorable, and they answered it was purely a business transaction. Large tracts of territory were already secured, to which constant acquisitions were continually being made. The scheme was ripening, and the general fears of the refiners in New York, discovery of new uses for the crude product of the Oil Regions. He could now get his pockets filled to bribe him to silence, but he wished to benefit producers, with whom his own interests were identified. There was one way to circumvent the plotters, and that was by applying petroleum to new purposes, which would result in an increased demand and consequent advance in price. Among these uses the most important was its substitution for coal in the manufacture of gas for illuminating purposes. Objections had been urged against

GAS MADE FROM PETROLEUM;

actual experiment however, proved them to be utterly futile. In New Jersey, Waterhouse & Co. had constantly employed it for two years, with the most gratifying results, at one-tenth the cost of the article produced from coal. At Evans Brothers' iron wire works, where it had been used a number of months for lighting and heating, the wire made under the new process realized eighty-five dollars a ton for coal that previously turned out, and was largely exported to Europe. The same held true of the extensive Salisbury Mills, New York. Part of the town of Greenwich, Conn., had been lighted with petroleum gas two years, and the experiment had proved a grand success.

Several large cities were soon to be lighted in this way. Among these was Rochester, where it would be applied this month, while the necessary works were now going on at Troy. He had also completed three important contracts of this kind, one of them for lighting part of Boston. Cities in the Oil Regions were also soon to be lighted with petroleum gas. The gas could be used for lighting railway cars, as it might be compressed in cylinders and rendered available anywhere, which was not the case with coal gas.

PRODUCT OF ONE BARREL.

One barrel of petroleum would make 4,000 feet of gas of eighteen candle power equal to the light of 320,000 standard English sperm candles. Nine thousand cubic feet was the maximum of gas obtainable from a ton of coal, and that of only fourteen candle power, so called, though really equal to but eleven candles. Thus the best a ton of coal costing on an average $7, produced a light equivalent to 126,000 candles, while a barrel of oil, nearly three times as much, at one third the cost.

THE GAS WORKS REQUIRED.

In regard to refitting existing gas works to adapt them to use petroleum instead of coal, the expense would be less than two per cent on the original cost of the works. New petroleum gas works could be erected at an outlay of less than one-fifth the amount needed to build works for coal gas. The former required no purifiers, stand-pipes, exhausters, and other costly apparatus incidental to the latter, and the process of manufacture was much simpler and cheaper. The same street mains and leading pipes would do for the use of petroleum gas, only a change of burners being necessary in this direction. No new pipes were required, and less than one-tenth the space occupied for works. The apparatus could be set up in one corner of the coal gas works, the retorts, fires and the burners changed, and everything was complete. There was no trouble in procuring any amount of capital to render the plan a magnificent success.

A LITTLE TEST.

[Here Captain Butler put a cylinder filled with gas and applied a match to the meter. The flame burned with intense brilliancy, giving a light of sixteen-candle power, though consuming only one cubic foot of gas per hour. The exhibition was loudly applauded.]

It was further alleged petroleum gas would condense under extreme pressure at a high temperature. The gas in the cylinder just used had been forced in at a pressure of three hundred and twenty-four and a half pounds to the square inch, and exposed to a temperature of thirteen degrees below zero without one drop of condensation, while coal gas would condense freely at two hundred and fifty pounds pressure. The only objection sometimes urged against petroleum gas was that it would smoke. Coal gas would do so more readily.

THE EXPECTED DEMAND.

New York, Williamsburg and Jersey City alone required fifty-five million feet gas a day, equal to the product of three thousand barrels of petroleum, or more than the entire surplus of the oil regions at any time. To supply the cities of the United States would require one hundred thousand barrels daily, and with proper effort on the part of the producers at least one tenth of this vast trade might speedily be secured.

Captain Butler then went into figures and statistics, from which he argued that as petroleum gas must soon come into general use, all the product of the oil regions would hardly supply the demand, and hence those owners of oil territory who "held on" were wise.

The speech has attracted considerable attention in the oil regions.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE M'CANDLESS.

J. C. Howard, of New York, filed a petition asking that W. J. Dalton, of Scranton, Pa., be adjudged a bankrupt. The usual order was made.

Charles Thatcher, Jr., of Bennington, Vt., filed a petition asking that W. F. Smith and Helen M. Thatcher, co-partnership, Bradford county, be adjudged bankrupts.

In the case of Samuel B. McClean, bankrupt, a petition for an injunction was filed, and an order was made for a hearing on the 19th inst. A restraining order was issued.

The demurrer to creditors' petition, filed against Charles E. McKinson, of Lock Haven, debtor, was overruled, and a decree of adjudication in bankruptcy ordered.

QUARTER SESSIONS—JUDGE COLLIER.

William Wright was placed on trial on an indictment for false pretenses, on oath of Levi S. Ives, who charged him with having presented an order from James Hill for a lot of scrap iron which he had in possession of the same. A verdict of guilty was rendered.

Christ. Lehman was placed on trial on an indictment for malicious mischief, founded on oath of Jacob Wilbert, who charged him with having cut down a bank of earth in the avenue, but he had become convinced that as a matter of simple justice to the property owners on the south side of the street, the ordinance ought to be passed.

Robert Luhr and Magdalena Krus were indicted for assault and battery on Peter Luhr. A verdict of guilty was rendered.

Joseph Malatesta was next placed on trial for an assault and battery, on oath of Elizabeth M. Riley. A verdict of not guilty was rendered and the costs divided.

J. G. Steinhauser was placed on trial for perjury, on oath of Herman Straub, the prosecutor alleging that the accused had sworn falsely in a case before Alderman Koeing. On trial.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.

Wm. Robinson,	John Martin,
John Kenert,	Paul Stapf,
Kate Paul,	Ellsworth Mills,
Robert A. Cain,	Martha Jones, et. al.
James Gray,	James McAleese,
Joseph Wawrriler,	Jacob Cornelius, (two cases.)
John Latterly,	

Sunnyside and Maple Grove

Lots and Dwellings
on the very Delightful Property of
Messrs. Wm. Bakewell and R. B. Campbell,
Foot of Beaver avenue,
Allegheny,
Are to be sold at Auction to-morrow at 1 o'clock, on long time.

Free tickets by street car on morning of sale, at office of the Auctioneers.

JAMES W. DRAPE & CO.,
47½ Federal street.

Dr. Harris' Summer Cordial is one of the best medicines in the world for Children Teething.

Take Care of the Children.

Dr. Harris' Summer Cordial is higily recommended for children teething. It is a mild neutralizing Cordial, and free from every possible objection. I should be in every house where there are children.

Dodds & Caskey,

Corner Penn avenue and Thirty-second street are the exclusive agents, west of the mountains, of McKenzie & Patterson's Granite Polishing Mills, Quincy, Mass., and also for the Clark Island Granites, which are considered the finest in use for monumental purposes. TTH

Dr. Harris' Summer Cordial is warranted to cure Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Sick Stomach, &c.

Dr. Harris' Summer Cordial should be in very house where there are children.

BREVITIES.

....Allegheny Councils meet in special session this evening.

....The Allegheny police captured twenty-four supposed thieves last week.

....Pay day in the South Side mills occasioned about the customary amount of disorder.

....Sheriff White took Willie Oyler back to the Beaver county jail yesterday afternoon.

....The Great Western Band will inaugurate the new music stand in the East Park this evening.

....The Allegheny Wharf Committee was to meet last night but there was not a quorum present.

....The *Leader* gets fearfully enterprising at times. Yesterday it had an "almost lifeless corpse."

.....A valuable horse, belonging to Neil McComb, of East Liberty, was stolen yesterday morning.

....The Allegheny Poor Board met last night and elected George Schefrirt engineer of the new poor house.

....John Nelson, of the Mechanics Hose Company, South Side, had his shoulder blade broken while going to a fire.

....J. G. Fuerth who was arrested for passing a forged check at the Mononganela house will have a hearing on Thursday.

....The Conference at the Temperance Alliance yesterday in reference to putting a ticket in the field resulted in nothing definite.

.....A new steam engine, the "Wm. M. Lyon," has been added to the Fire Department of this city. It arrived yesterday morning.

....Moses P. Miller, who was arrested on suspicion of being implicated in a burglary on Rebecca street, Allegheny, about a week ago, has been discharged.

....Hugh and Patrick Freel were committed to jail to await a hearing on the charge of having stolen a quantity of lead and brass castings from the Central Refinery on Herr's Island.

....Officer Weir, of Allegheny, found a large lot of brass yesterday morning at the foot of Herr's Island. It is supposed to have been stolen, and the owner will find it at the Mayor's office.

....The house and store belonging to Jardine Brothers, of North Star, were burned down a few nights ago. No property was saved, and there was no insurance. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

....A facetious South Side policeman arrested an orderly German citizen, and proposed to put him in the lock-up merely that he might "see how it goes." When the officer gets sober he will probably be called to account.

....William Calahan was arrested by Deputy Mayor Nichols' police, yesterday, charged, on oath of William Shield, with the larceny of a watch and chain valued at fifty dollars. The accused was committed for a hearing.

....Lawrence Taylor, employed at the locomotive works on Penn avenue, Allegheny, received a compound fracture of his thigh yesterday morning by the fall of a heavy iron frame. Drs. Buchanan and Cunningham attended him.

....Lewis & Rossiter, who were burned out of their Second avenue establishment on Saturday last, are now running their Birmingham establishment with more than usual energy. Their office for business settlement is at the latter place.

.....On Sunday forenoon a young lady coming down Wylie avenue lost her hat, which fell off her head. She walked on for a considerable distance carrying her parasol aloft, totally unconscious of her loss, until a gentleman stepped up and with a polite bow returned the article.

.....After Willie Oyler had been removed from his cell yesterday afternoon, it was discovered that he had made another attempt to escape. Using his knife for a saw, having knotched the blade, he had cut half way through one of the bars, and in an hour or two would probably have made his escape.

.....Suit was instituted yesterday in the District Court by Michael McMahon against Constantine Kriegel, for malicious prosecution. The prosecutor claims damages to the amount of five hundred dollars for having been maliciously prosecuted by the defendant for larceny. A capias was issued.